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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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ZEPPELINS TWICE RAID PARIS; MANY PEOPLE ARE SLAIN

Official Lists Give Sixteen Dead, 32 Injured; Houses Wrecked

13 BOMBS DROPPED

Aeroplanes Smart in Defence; Tackle Airships 12,000 Feet Up

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 31.—A Zeppelin threw 13 bombs on Paris at 10 o'clock on Saturday evening. Nine houses were wrecked, twenty-four persons were killed and at least twenty-eight injured.

The latest list of casualties caused by the raid on Saturday evening shows that sixteen persons have been killed, including two gendarmes, and thirty-two persons injured.

It is officially announced that another Zeppelin appeared over Paris at ten this evening. The Zeppelin was subjected to the fire of the batteries, while aeroplanes attacked it. Some bombs were dropped, but no damage was done.

The approach of the earlier Zeppelin was reported at 9.20 on Saturday evening. The city was immediately plunged into darkness, Firemen ran through the streets, with bells and bugles, alarming the inhabitants and searchlights lit up the sky, in which the squadron of aeroplanes entrusted with the defence of the city was dimly discernible.

The first explosions were heard at 10 o'clock. The Zeppelin dropped several bombs. There were many victims, fifteen persons being killed or injured at one point and a man, three women and two children killed at another.

There were also several victims owing to the collapse of a house which was destroyed by a bomb. Elsewhere, there was damage to property.

The end of the raid was announced by the bugles of the firemen at one o'clock in the morning. The population throughout was very calm. Crowds on the boulevards watched the searchlights and listened to the aeroplanes.

A thick mist hampered the guns. Several aeroplanes pursued the Zeppelin, which was at a great height and fired at it as it disappeared.

The smartness of the aeroplanes is shown by the fact that, within twenty minutes of the alarm signal, thirty aeroplanes had ascended. Five of them got in touch with the Zeppelin, at an altitude of 12,000 feet, but only one was able to engage the raider.

The aeroplanes were working under very difficult conditions, as a thick mist below prevented the search-lights giving their maximum assistance, but the aeroplanes prevented the Zeppelin dropping any more bombs. An air-man says that Paris looked like a black hole in the middle of the lighted suburbs.

President Poincare and the Ministers, today, are visiting the sufferers and the scenes of the damage.

London, January 30.—There was another Zeppelin alarm in Paris, this evening. A report was received that an airship was approaching, upon which the city was plunged in darkness.

Mail Notices

For Japan:—
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Feb. 2
- Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk...Feb. 4
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Feb. 5
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. Feb. 7

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
- Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Feb. 4
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. Feb. 7
- Per C.M. s.s. China.....Feb. 15
- Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. Feb. 18

For Europe, via Suez:—
- Per M.M. s.s. Cordillere...Feb. 2
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Feb. 5
- Per P. and O. s.s. Sardinia Feb. 7
- Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Feb. 10

The French mail of January 9 is due at Hongkong on February 6 and here on February 10. Left Port Said on Friday, January 14, per M.M. s.s. Athantique.

Bonar Law to Retire If Revolt Continues

Andrew Bonar Law secretary for the Colonies in the British Cabinet has threatened to retire from the Government if the revolt in Parliament by Sir Edward Carson and other Unionist members continues.

Sazonoff Confirms Attempt to Secure Peace with Russians

Resumed Quite Recently; Overtures Ignored; 'Germany Must Be Rendered Harmless'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 30.—M. Sazonoff, Minister for Foreign Affairs, in a statement made to some pressmen, said that he was convinced that the Rumanians would not fall into the German lap, since Germany has only promised what belonged to others.

M. Sazonoff confirmed the Austro-German attempts to secure a separate peace and added that they were resumed quite recently. Russia simply ignored the overtures, as a separate peace was impossible.

He believed that the war will not last long, but Germany must be rendered harmless.

Four Derby Groups Called for Feb. 29

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 29.—Notices are posted calling out Derby groups 10, 11, 12 and 13 on February 29.

Arsenal Authorities Fear Outbreak During Holidays; Warn Police and Garrison

Guards Strengthened Throughout Chinese Districts; Sun Yat-sen Sends Circular To Supporters

According to The Republican Daily News, General Chiang Yen-hsin, of the office of the Generalissimo, arrived at Shanghai on January 28 by the gunboat Chunho from Nanking after having interviewed General Feng Kuo-chang. General Chiang is staying on board the gunboat near the Kiangnan Arsenal. Both General Yang Shan-teh and General Lu Jung-hsiang have met him. General Chiang informed them that his mission was to inspect the military administration.

General Yang entertained General Chiang on January 29 and handed him a report about the places where the troops are distributed for defence purposes and the list of the names of officers and men. After his inspection in Shanghai has been completed he will proceed to Sungkiang.

Government Troops on Watch

The Shanghai Chinese police and soldiers have again received orders to be prepared for an unexpected outbreak. Around the Kiangnan Arsenal, inside the city and in the Chapei district, police and soldiers are placed at every street corner. There are rumors of trouble during the New Year Holidays.

Peking, January 29.—The preparations for the Grand Ceremony have been suspended since the postponement of the enthronement has been notified to the foreign powers. It is generally observed that the enthronement is postponed indefinitely and the situation has become very much complicated. It is also observed that there will be an attempt to ask the people to vote again on the status of the state.

Sun Yat-sen Telegram

The following telegram from Sun Yat-sen to fellow-workers in Shanghai has been received:

My Dear Brethren and fellow-workers for the Republic of China: I am sending you all by post a circular letter which I have written from my very sincere heart and which I entreat you all to read three and four times carefully. You are also earnestly requested to forward the same to all Chinese brethren who hold the same opinion as we do. The letter will reach you in the course of a week, and when you receive it give me a reply by telegram. Another copy of the same will be sent you in case the first is lost.

(Signed) SUN YAT-SEN.
President of the Patriotic Citizens and Faithful Sons of the Chinese Republic.

Adopt German System

Tsinanfu, January 29.—At the order of the Department of the Army the 5th Division of Shantung and other troops have dropped the Japanese system of training and are now being trained according to the German system.

The authorities are busily engaged in the redistribution of troops and the 19th Regiment at Weihsien has been ordered to remove to Tengchowfu.

BEDOUINS HAD ENOUGH FIGHTING WITH BRITISH

Discouraged by Severe Defeat, Desert and Go Home; Lake Joins With Aylmer

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 29.—An official bulletin announces: Further details of the fighting in Western Egypt, on the 23rd, show that the enemy were not aware of our advance till dawn on the 23rd. Deserters who have arrived at Mersa Matru state that the losses suffered by the enemy on one flank alone exceeded their total losses in the engagement on December 25 and included some Turkish officers.

This severe defeat has greatly discouraged the local Bedouins with the Senussi and they are reported to be deserting and returning east.

General Sir Percy Lake has joined General Aylmer at Wadi. He reports that the weather continues bad and the whole country is deep in mud, making the movements of troops very difficult.

Many High Colonial Officials on Appam

Include Sir E. Merewether, Governor of Leeward Islands; German Prisoners Too

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 29.—It is announced in Liverpool that Sir Edward Merewether, Governor of Sierra Leone, with his wife and suite, was on board the Elder Dempster liner Appam. Sir Edward Merewether was on his way home, to assume his new post as Governor of the Leeward Islands.

Among other passengers on the Appam were Mr. Frederick Seton James, acting Governor of Lagos, who was going to take up his appointment as Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements and also Mr. Francis Fuller, Chief Commissioner of Ashanti, with his wife, as well as many West African civil servants.

It is stated that some German prisoners from the Cameroons were also on board the Appam.

Everything Is Ready For American Dance

First of Series To Be Held At Astor House Hotel Tonight

The decorations are up, the orchestra is in tune, and all is ready for the first dance of the series to be given by the American Company of the S.V.C.

The dance is to be held at the Astor House tonight. At 9 o'clock the orchestra will strike up the first tune. A program of American selections will be given before the dance proper. The first dance will begin at 9.30 o'clock. The committee requests that everyone who wishes to go, will secure their tickets beforehand so as to avoid unnecessary confusion at the door. Tickets may be obtained from Mr. F. R. Newman, of the Standard Oil Company.

Being a patriotic committee, the program prepared by it specializes in American dances. There are to be fox trots, one steps and rags—but a majority is maintained by the two steps and waltzes for the benefit of those who have neglected their education in higher dancing. The following catchy tunes have been included in the program:—Michigan; Cinema Star; What Happened in the Summertime; Tonight's the Night; (Seduction) Leap Year; Humpty Dumpty; Million Dollar Doll; Nights of Gladness; Bertha; My little Dream Girl; Love's Melody; (China Town) Leap Year; Dicty Doo; Those Charlie Chaplin Feet, Blue Eyes; Good-Night Medley.

The Last of Those Who Haven't, The First of Those Who Have.

The man or woman who has used THE CHINA PRESS WANT ADS always makes them the first resort in time of need, although the man or woman who has not may leave them to the last.

Experience brings conviction with regard to THE CHINA PRESS WANT ADS.

They really don't look powerful—these little two, three and four-line ads, and the beginner **has to be shown.**

But "showing" is an every-day matter with THE CHINA PRESS WANT ADS.

With almost every person in Shanghai behind them as a reader of THE CHINA PRESS, it is certain that they can show results.

New Rules for Merchant Ships and Submarines Are Proposed by United States

President Wilson

Trading Vessels Should Be Warned and Should Obey Order to Heave To; Right of Merchantmen To Arm Doubtful; Submarines Change Status Of Sea War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, January 29.—The formula which Secretary of State Lansing proposes the belligerents should adopt on the subject of submarines is as follows:

(1) A non-combatant should be entitled to travel on the sea in belligerent merchantmen and rely on the rules of international law and humanity.

(2) A merchantman of any nationality should not be subject to an attack without warning.

(3) A belligerent merchantman should promptly obey the order to heave-to.

(4) A merchantman should not be attacked unless it resists and the attack must cease when flight and resistance cease.

(5) Sinking should only be justifiable when it is impossible to supply a prize-crew or convoy to the merchantman and the passengers and crew must be removed safely.

It is stated that the Note declares that armed merchantmen may be denied entry to American ports, except under the same conditions as warships, unless the Powers accept the proposals made by the United States, which, while [illegible] the destruction of merchantmen without warning and without removing the passengers and crew safely, as contrary to humanity, considers that a belligerent should not be deprived of the right to use submarines.

Changed Status

Mr. Lansing considers that the introduction of submarine warfare has changed the status of armed merchantmen, as the defensive powers of submarines are limited, even against light guns. Therefore, the right of merchantmen to carry armaments is legally doubtful.

President Wilson, speaking at Pittsburg, today, said that the world was on fire and the sparks were likely to drop anywhere. If people could see the despatches he read hour by hour, they would appreciate the difficulty of maintaining peace.

The country must prepare, not for war or aggression, but for national defence. It was quite feasible to train youths to the use of arms and simultaneously give them an industrial education.

The dangers were grave and constant friction was likely to arise with regard to the movement of their overseas commerce.

Lack of U.S. Merchantmen

President Wilson, continuing his campaign for national preparedness, emphasised that the lack of American merchantmen making the United States dependent on other nations has been a cause of friction during the war.

The Italian liner Verona (8,261 tons), which arrived here recently with two guns mounted at the stern, has been allowed to sail for Italy on giving assurances that the guns are purely for defensive purposes.

Washington, January 29.—The opinion is strongly reiterated that President Wilson's speech was directed towards Germany, who has been informed that she must disavow the crime of sinking the Lusitania. The well-informed correspondent of the New York World says that President Wilson has given Germany till the 5th of next month to disavow the crime.

Mr. Lansing, however, denies that a time-limit has been fixed.

London, January 30.—The French wireless service states that the allies will reply jointly to the proposal made by the United States Government that merchantmen shall not carry guns for defence against submarines.

50 People Drowned When Big Dam Bursts Near San Diego, Cal.

Reuter's Service

New York, January 29.—A big dam has burst near San Diego, California. 50 persons have been drowned and many rendered homeless. Immense damage has been done by the burst.

GOVERNMENT DETECTIVE BOUND AND MURDERED

Was Strangled in Bed; His Two Servants Are Missing

Sz Fong-Z, a Chinese government detective, was found murdered in his bed Sunday morning. He had apparently been strangled. Two servants who disappeared the night of the crime are being searched for. An inquest was held over the body yesterday and was remanded for another hearing.

The detective had taken lodging at No. 1310 Cemetery Road. He slept in an upstairs room and his two servants lived downstairs. A tenant of the same building testified that he saw Sz come in and go upstairs to bed about 7 o'clock Saturday evening. At 7 o'clock the next morning the tenant noticed that the back door leading to the detective's servants' quarters was open.

The servants could not be found. The tenant then went upstairs and knocked on the detective's door. No response came from the inside and a relative of the officer was called. Together they smashed in the door.

They found Sz lying on his bed dead. A towel was bound around his nose and mouth, part of it being thrust down the throat. About the towel a rope had been tied and drawn tight. The ends of this were used to tie the man's hands. The feet were also bound together. The body was cold.

Another witness declared that the detective was never known to quarrel with his servants. The police are making special efforts to clear up the case.

N. Zealand Ministers Postpone London Visit

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Wellington, January 30.—The visit of the Rt. Hon. F. W. Massey, Premier of New Zealand and the Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Ward, Minister of Finance, to Great Britain has been postponed, owing to important work in New Zealand.

The Weather

Breezes from between south-east and north-east. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 53.6 and the minimum 37.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 51.5 and 40.0.

GREEK TERRITORY AT KARABURNU IS SEIZED BY ALLIES

Deemed Necessary to Prevent Supplies Reaching German Submarines

TO POLICE COAST

Bulgars Occupy Dibra And Struga; Find San Giovanni Cleaned of Material

VACATE DURAZZO

Italians Leave It, to Concentrate on Defence Of Valona

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Salonica, January 29.—Detachments of marines from the British, French, Russian and Italian warships in the harbor, at daybreak yesterday, landed at Karaburnu Peninsula, the eastern arm of the entrance to the inner bay, and occupied the Greek fort there, the garrison of which made no resistance.

The landing was effected under the guns of the allied warships. The Greek Commander protested.

Simultaneously with the landing of the marines, French infantry surrounded the fort and the neighboring habitations on the land side, searched the buildings and ordered the removal of the inhabitants. The action of the allies is due to the fact that it is not desirable that the fortress shall be in other hands than their own and to the belief that a German submarine drew its supplies from the vicinity of this coast.

It is authoritatively explained that the occupation of Karaburnu Peninsula is due to the fact that a German submarine recently, within a few miles of the channel leading to Salonica, torpedoed a British transport, proving that it was necessary for the allies to police the coast.

There was a great French air-raid, yesterday, on the Bulgar-German camp at Barzali, north-west of Doiran, which caused the greatest panic and did considerable damage. The French machines returned unscathed.

Orderly Servian Retirement

Paris, January 29.—An official communique says that the withdrawal of the Servian army in Albanian continues in a very orderly fashion. The Austrian advance-guard has reached San Giovanni di Medua, but the guns, munitions and material left there by the Servians had been removed by French trawlers and taken to Brindisi.

The retirement of the Servians was favored by better weather, by the bridges which the British Mission has constructed across the principal rivers and also by the depots of food organised along the roads. The embarkation of the Servian troops continues regularly.

The situation on the Albanian front held by the Bulgarians has shown no change for a month. A Bulgarian detachment occupied Dibra and a reserve brigade Struga, north of Lake Ochrida.

Fourteen French aeroplanes yesterday dropped numerous bombs on the enemy camps at Bazarli, north of Lake Doiran.

Italians Abandon Durazzo

London, January 30.—It is stated in Rome that the Italians have decided to abandon Durazzo and to concentrate at Valona.

French marines recently landed at Xantophielo, opposite the island of Castellorizo, in Asia Minor and took the Turkish garrison prisoners.

A despatch from The Hague states that, as a result of the intervention of the Dutch Government, Bulgaria will release and restore to their functions the keepers of the archives of the British and French Legations at Sofia. France will therefore release and send to Switzerland the Bulgarian consular staff arrested at Salonica and restore to his functions the keeper of the archives of the Bulgarian Legation in Paris.

A Daily Mail correspondent in the Near East states that, at Konia, in

Asia Minor, he saw 300 French prisoners, totally neglected, starving and dying like flies. He believes that some British prisoners are confined at Angora.

Athens, January 30.—The Entente Legations, in order to dissipate the assertions which are being made that the Entente Powers desire the mobilisation of the Greek army, have issued a communication to the press that the view of the Entente is that the continuation or discontinuation of the mobilisaion of the Greek army is a matter for Greece alone to decide.

E. CHINA EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION MEETS

Rev. Mr. Symons Reads a Paper On India Prepared By Bishop Molony

Yesterday was the first day of the annual meeting of the East China Educational Association which was held in Martyrs' Memorial Hall. The session was begun at 2 p.m. when Rev. C. J. F. Symons conducted the devotional exercises. Dr. P. W. Kuo (Columbia), Dean of the Nanking Normal College, presided.

The first paper was on Educational Lessons from India by Bishop Molony who was unable to be present. The paper was read by the Rev. Mr. Symons. It dealt at length with the difficulties experienced by the missionary schools on account of the customs of the people. Bishop Molony had been in India for more than ten years and the paper told of his experiences there. He cited these for the guidance of those engaged in educational work in China.

Following this, the usual business of the meeting was transacted.

Mr. Huang Yen-pei, Vice-President of the Kiangsu Educational Association, gave his greetings. He described briefly the history and work of his association which was first organised in 1905. It has since become the leading educational body of the country. Its achievements include the formation of societies for the study of certain educational problems, such as primary schools, physical training, English teaching, etc. Mr. Huang went on to deal with the ideals of present-day education among the Chinese as a result of his mission to the United States a few months ago, including vocational and physical training. In concluding, he invited the co-operation of the Christian educational workers. He was heartily applauded.

Dr. Sailer (Columbia) read the report of the Committee on Visiting Middle Schools. The committee had only been able to visit 18 schools with the object of studying their methods. He said that while his committee found some of these to be very satisfactory others were far from being good; the reason was that they forgot their object. Several recommendations were made. Among these was the introduction of subjects to suit the special needs of the students. The speaker at the conclusion suggested that the committee be extended in order to make further investigations, which was eventually proposed, seconded and passed.

A short discussion followed the reading of the report, after which the meeting was adjourned. The members were entertained at tea in the lobby of the Boys' Building where several publishers had their books on exhibition. Among them were Edward Evans, the Commercial Press and the Chung Hua Book Co.

At 5.15 p.m. there was a Prayer Meeting in the Union Church Hall.

BRITISH PROMOTIONS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 30.—The Gazette announces that the following are created C. B.: Lieut-Colonel H. C. Lowther, 1st Batt., Scots Guards, Lieut.-Colonel B. Fitzgerald, London Regiment.

The Gazette also announces that Lieut.-Colonel William M. Watson, of the West Ridings, is appointed temporary Brigadier-General while commanding an Indian brigade.

The names of the officers and men mentioned in despatches by General Sir Ian Hamilton for their services at Gallipoli are contained in a Gazette of 17 pages, of which four are given up to the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps.

TENYO MARU SAILS FOR MANILA CARNIVAL TODAY

Many Prominent Persons And Football Team In Shanghai Delegation

A delegation of about 70 persons have signed up for a visit to Manila's carnival on the T.K.K. steamer Tenyo Maru. The Tenyo is expected at 10 o'clock this morning. She is due to sail direct for Manila at 2 this afternoon.

Some of those who have booked passages are: Judge C. S. Lobingier, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Sutterle, Mr. Ezra, Mr. E. H. Dunning, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Baldwin, Major and Mrs. C. P. Holcomb, Mr. H. J. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Frederichs, Miss L. Ollerdessen, Mr. J. H. Mitchell. Mr. Adolph Spitzel, who has been in Shanghai boosting the big festival, will also sail for Manila on the Tenyo.

Judge Lobingier is leaving for the annual session of the United States Court for China at Canton. He will stop in Manila for consultation with the authorities there regarding certain administrative matters and for the inspection of prisoners now in Bilibid Prison under sentence of the court.

The All-Chinese Football Team will sail on the steamer for a series of games in the Islands. They comprise players from Nanyang College, St. John's, Soochow University and Nanking University. The team will spend about a week in Manila where they have four matches booked. It is expected that they will be back by February 19. Dr. Morrison will accompany the All-Chinese eleven.

The excellent showing made by the Nanyang team during the last season attracted the notice of the Carnival directors. Because of this the team was invited to play at Manila during the carnival. The Nanyangs and their allies appreciate the honor and declare that the Manila teams will have to put on all their steam to beat them. On the return trip the team will catch the Tenyo at Hongkong and it is expected that they will play a game there during their short stay.

PRISONERS' TREATMENT

Sir E. Grey, Through U.S., Denies Charges of Cruelty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 28.—The Press Bureau publishes the correspondence which has passed between the American Ambassador in Berlin and Sir Edward Grey with reference to the German Note regarding the alleged cruelties inflicted by British and Indian troops on German prisoners. Sir Edward Grey's reply shows that a full investigation made by the Commanders of the British and Indian Corps proved that the German allegations were without foundation.

On the contrary, British and Indian soldiers have displayed great heroism in rescuing German wounded and have treated them with great humanity.

BRITISH RETRENCHMENT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 29.—It is stated that pineapples, peaches, nectarines and plums are to be included in the list of articles the import of which is to be prohibited, also dried fruits. Prohibition of the import of tinned fruits will be considered.

A number of letters have been published, protesting against the museums being closed. They include one from Lord Morley, who says that the Natural History Museum is one of the places visitors from over-seas most wish to see and closing it for the sake of a few hundred pounds would be a singular example of perversity.

RESCUE DESTROYERS

Two German Craft Ashore Off Saltholm Are Refloated

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, January 30.—Two German destroyers went aground south-east of the Danish island of Saltholm. A German cruiser and trawlers assisted them and they were refloated.

BAY OF BISCAY MINED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Vigo, January 30.—Spanish vessels arriving here report that mines have been moored far out in the Bay of Biscay and that two Spanish vessels have been sunk recently by striking some of them.

MR. FISHER IN LONDON

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 30.—The Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher, late Premier of the Commonwealth of Australia, has arrived in London to take up his post as High Commissioner for Australia.

Italians Are Proud Of Successes So Far

Conquered Rich Region in Trentino and Prevented Invasion of Venetia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, January 28.—An official communique reports: After intense artillery fire, the Austrians, on the evening of the 27th, three times attempted to rush the Italian positions on the Upper Isonzo, but they were repulsed, with heavy losses and finally took to flight. The Italians occupied part of the ground they had abandoned on the night of the 24th and consolidated their positions.

An official resume of the Italian operations says that the Italians have acquired a rich and populous region in Trentino, prevented an Austrian invasion of Venetia, cut the important Austrian strategical road in the Dolomites, maintained possession of the Carnia border against persistent Austrian attacks, established a firm footing on the left bank of the Isonzo, holding in check the fortress of Tolmino, which is at the mercy of the Italian guns, rendered the town of Gorizia uninhabitable and pushed back the Austrian line of defence beyond the Isonzo and the Carso Plateau, where the Italians have firmly established themselves. The Austrians in the Isonzo region have lost 30,000 prisoners, many guns and much material.

The Italian army begins the New Year legitimately proud of its deeds and unshakably confident of the future. It will redouble its efforts till it has attained its glorious goal.

DECLARE SWEDISH SHIP HAD FRAUDULENT INTENT

British Claim s.s. Stockholm, Detained, Deleted Meat Cargo From Manifest

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 29.—The Foreign Office announces that a search of the Swedish steamer Stockholm shows that her cargo includes 142 tons of meat, which, originally, was entered in the manifest and subsequently deleted, indicating that fraud was intended.

BOYS FIND $2,000, BUT THINK IT COUNTERFEIT

Have High Time Giving Bills To All and Sundry Until Sad Owner Appears

A group of Chinese boys were shooting crackers and frightening the tar out of devils in a Park Road alleyway yesterday afternoon. One of them dislodged a stone and exposed a package wrapped in a newspaper. They unrolled it—and found a bale of banknotes large enough to choke a bull dragon. There was $2,000 in the package, though they couldn't count that high.

"Counterfeit," decided the oldest boy who had been to Pootung once and therefore was regarded as very wise.

"We'll give it to our friends for New Year's presents," they decided. "It will be a fine joke on them!"

At first they could not give the money away. No-one wanted to be found with counterfeit notes in their possession. But one old gentleman who got a $10 bill looked at it carefully, tucked it away suddenly in the innermost recesses of his garments and disappeared around the corner at speed out of all proportion to his age. That made the others look at the notes again. The demand for the money became brisk and riotous.

By that time the boys had become convinced that the money was good and were trying to get away from the crowd with what was left of their once fat roll. At this juncture a dishevelled person charged down on the group and fought his way to the center.

"My money," he screamed, "give it here!"

Between gasps and tears he explained that he was a messenger for the Bank of Communications. He said he was delivering the money and had hid it in the alleyway while he went to see a friend. It was gone when he returned. He tried to corrall the dispersed notes himself and after working two hours gave up in despair and called on the Sinza Station police to help. By midnight about $1,000 had been recovered by the police.

Several of the boys were held, but they are sons of good families and it is believed that they intended nothing wrong. The other $1,000 is very reluctant about coming out from cover. The bank messenger spent a very bad night.

Italians are Held Up By Shipping Shortage

Works Close Down for Lack Of Coal; Special Representative Seeks Help in London

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 30.—The difficulties arising from heavy freights and the scarcity of shipping are becoming so acute in Italy, especially in view of the closing down of great works, for lack of coal, that Baron Mayor, an ex-Ambassador at Washington, is going to London to discuss remedies. Baron Mayor has been appointed Commissary-General in England for the provisioning of transport.

Mr. Lloyd George, interviewed by a representative of the Milan newspaper Secolo, after expressing warm appreciation of the unconquerable tenacity of the Italians fighting among the peaks of the Alps and dragging guns to insuperable heights, promised that the British Government would do its utmost to remedy the shortage of shipping, from which all the allies are suffering alike. He hoped that a party of Italians would come and see the tremendous munitions work in Britain.

Mr. Lloyd George declared that he was absolutely confident; firstly, because the allies were taking counsel together, instead of independently, as they had mistakenly done in the past; secondly because they would have more men strong and fit and more munitions than the enemy, so that the war was only beginning for them, while the economic and financial conditions in Germany are growing worse day by day.

"There must be no military deadlock. It may take long to crack the nut, but we must hear it crack. It is the grim, final struggle between military autocracy and political liberty. If there were a general election in Great Britain tomorrow, not a single member against the war would be returned to Parliament by the British people."

Paris, January 29.—Mr. Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, Mr. A. Bonar Law, General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Major-General du Cane, Mr. A. H. Lee, M.P. and Mr. J. L. Macpherson, M.P., have arrived to confer with M. Thomas, the Under Secretary for Munitions, on the subject of acceleration of output and greater co-operation in production.

POOR CHILDREN GET GIFTS FROM WILSONS

President and Daughter Send Many Auto Loads to Poverty Victims in the Capital

Washington, D.C., December 24.—Official Washington is mingling with the unofficial element of the capital tonight in a grand celebration which embraces dinners, dances, and Christmas tree parties.

While the huge Christmas tree now standing in President Wilson's library at the White House was being laden with gifts for the family and members of the household today I. H. Hoover was busy on the Virginia highways carrying out the president's instructions to distribute Christmas presents to about fifty children, white, black and other colors, who make it their duty to give him a rousing sendoff every time he motors over to the Washington Golf club. Last Christmas the president performed the mission himself dealing out the gifts to the little ones, ranging from 2 to 7 to 10 years of age.

The president had turkeys distributed to all the White House attaches with a merry Christmas greeting from him and Mrs. Wilson.

Miss Wilson Bears Gifts

While one automobile was speeding to Virginia another bore Miss Margaret Wilson about the city, as she distributed warm pieces of clothing, fruits, flowers, and toys. She emulated her father's example and each gift for a child bore with it some fruit and a bag of candy.

Miss Wilson will unveil the Christmas tree at the White House tomorrow morning. She personally distributed the gifts to the attaches and servants about the White House this evening and as many as possible will be given vacations.

One of the White House automobiles, piled high with bundles and packages, made a tour of the city distributing the president's and Mrs. Wilson's Christmas remembrances to friends.

The cabinet members will have family feasts with possibly a few intimate friends to stop to view the Christmas tokens. Among the diplomats Christmas will as usual be a feast day, the members of the South American contingent almost to a unit having big Christmas trees with gifts for the grown-ups as well as the children.

SEMITIC ISSUE IN GERMANY

Some Berlin Newspapers Accused of Reviving Anti-Jewish Feeling

Berlin, December 23.—Anti-Semitism, an issue which has been almost dead since the beginning of the war, has been revived this week by the Tageszeitung and other newspapers. In consequence a controversy which may be described as almost bitter has broken out between papers of the Tageszeitung stamp on the one hand and those like the Tageblatt, which adopt a liberal attitude in regard to the Jewish question, on the other.

The more liberal papers resent intensely every anti-Jewish movement, particularly as it is asserted that German Jews have borne their share of the war's burdens liberally and are doing their utmost for the Fatherland in both a military and an economic sense.

The present revival of the anti-Semitic movement began with a savage attack in the Tageszeitung against Eugen Dietrich of Jena, who had accused "a Berlin morning newspaper"—inferentially, the Tageszeitung—of being anti-Jewish. The Tageszeitung denied it was the newspaper attacked and further roused Jewish feeling by putting the blame on still another Berlin journal.

The Tagesblatt entered the controversy, calling the Tageszeitung utterances "base defamation of German Jews, many of whom died for the Fatherland after voluntarily joining the army—in which they were notably different from certain anti-Semitic Nationalist typewriter heroes, who have not lived up to the war propaganda they preached for years."

Theodor Wolff of the Tageblatt, who is perhaps the most prominent editor of Germany, declares that notwithstanding the recent revival of anti-Semitism the feeling against Jews in Germany is gradually on the wane, existing nowhere to a great extent except possibly among the minor nobility.

"I am glad to be able to say there is absolutely no anti-Jewish movement in Government circles or in the high nobility," Mr. Wolff said. "The Jew now has equal rights in the army and may become an officer along with a Christian. In virtually all strata the Jew is found intermingled with all others.

"It is only among the minor nobility that the Jew is still unwelcome, on account of the fact that he is able to outstrip his competitors, who are jealous of him. But do not forget there are notable exception in this class—fine examples of Germans who are too broad to be anti-Jewish or anti-anything. A few German newspapers which represent this class of the minor nobility, such as the Tageszeitung and the Taegliche Rundschau, are naturally anti-Jewish, but their agitation is becoming less effective each month. I look for eventual liberty for Jews in Germany, such as exists in America today."

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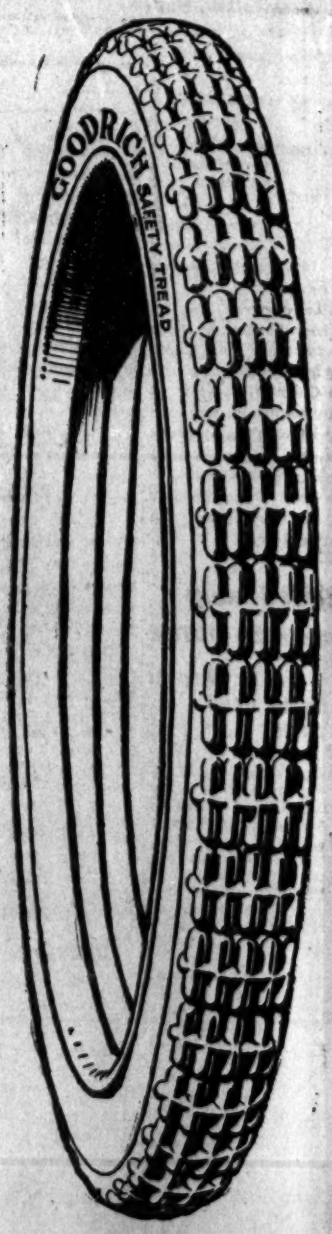

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GERMANS OCCUPY MINE CRATER AT LACHALADE

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CAPTURE FRIZE VILLAGE

Gain Another 1,000 Meters And 1,000 More Captives, Besides Several Guns

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, January 28.—Western theater.—In the Neuville section, French hand-grenade attacks were repulsed. The French losses were heavy. One of the German mine craters remained in French hands. The booty made on January 26 has increased further by 4 machine-guns and 2 ballistas.

The French shelled several places behind the German front. The Germans replied by shelling Rheims.

The Germans, near height 285, north-east of Lachalade, after an engagement, occupied a mine crater blasted by the enemy.

About the enemy's air attack at night time against the open town of Freiburg complete reports have not yet been received.

In the British House of Commons, a communication was made about Germany's and the enemies' losses of aeroplanes, to which the following statistics are the best answer. From October 1 there were lost on the west front:

	German aeroplanes	Enemies' aeroplanes
In air engagements	7	41
Shot from the ground	8	11
Missing	1	0
Landed within the German lines	0	11
Total	16	63

These figures only comprise the absolutely certain cases, when the enemies' aeroplanes fell into German hands.

Eastern theater.—On both sides of Widsy, south of Dunaburg and between the Strochod and the Styr, minor engagements have taken place, in which the Germans have made prisoners and taken booty.

Storm French Trenches

Headquarters, January 29.—Western theater.—North-west of the farm of Lacrolie, north-east of Neuville, the Germans stormed 1,500 meters of the enemy's trenches. They made 237 prisoners, among them 1 officer and took 9 machine-guns.

Several French attacks against the position near Neuville recently taken by the Germans broke down, but the enemy succeeded in occupying a second mine crater. In the west section of St. Laurent, near Arras, the Germans stormed and took from the French a group of houses.

South of the Somme, the Germans conquered the village of Frize and 1,000 meters of the position connected with it southward. The Germans captured 12 officers and 927 men, all unwounded, as well as 13 machine-guns and 4 mine-throwers.

Further south of Lihons, a German reconnoitering detachment advanced to the second line of the enemy. They took several prisoners and returned to their former position without loss.

In the Champagne, there were lively artillery and mine engagements. At Combres heights, a French mine exploded, but did only slight damage to advanced German trenches. The enemy were forced to withdraw after an attempt to occupy a crater. The enemy's losses were heavy.

South of Apremont, east of Guse, an enemy aeroplane was shot down by German artillery. The chauffeur was killed and the observer injured.

The air attacks against Freiburg on January 27 have done only slight damage. One soldier and two civilians were injured.

Eastern theater.—Austro-Hungarian vanguards repulsed several Russian attacks near Beresteany.

Austrians Occupy Gusinz

Official Austro-Hungarian report.—Vienna, January 28. Russian theater.—Austro-Hungarian troops occupied the district of Gusinz, without encountering resistance by the Russians. Detachments of the Galician Infantry Regiment attacked by surprise a Russian advanced position near Toroponty, filled up the trenches and took prisoners a great part of the occupants.

Italian theater.—There were the usual artillery duels and minor engagements.

Berlin, January 28.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: The wireless Poldhu service, on January 22, reported a speech of the Socialist member of the Prussian Landtag, Hirsch, of January 18. The report evidently refers to the speech by Hirsch of January 17, from which the Poldhu service quoted misleading passages, incorrectly translated. Thus, Hirsch never said: "The breaking out and the continuation of the war has branded the system of the Emperor in the eyes of the whole world," but: "The breaking out and the continuation of the war has branded the imperialistic system in the eyes of the whole world." That means something quite different.

Hirsch by no means meant the imperialistic system of any particular one of the belligerent countries, but addressed his reproaches just as well to the British and French Governments, just as a British Socialist has repeatedly done. This also is proved by another passage of the speech, which the Poldhu service cautiously omits.

Mr. Hirsch said: "If the Governments of the belligerent nations today still decline to discuss peace terms, they, by this fact, oppose most strongly the wishes of the great majority of the people in all nations." And further: "No reasonable person can expect that Germany would agree to conditions of peace which encroach upon the political and economical sovereignty and independence of the German people."

Thus, the whole report of the Poldhu service misses the mark widely. Of the importance attributed to the speech of Hirsch and which is likewise exaggerated, the Socialist member Dr. Heine gives interesting evidence in a criticism published against Hirsch. He states that the majority of the Socialists at the discussion of this declaration was 5 to 4.

Heine Criticises Hirsch

Commenting upon the remarks of Hirsch upon the speech of the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. Heine stated: "None of the Ministers of any of the countries carrying on war against Germany has ever been half as sincere towards the ideal of peace as the German Chancellor. Dr. Heine added that the Chancellor was quite right in declaring he could not go any further, since that would have been considered as weakness by Britain and France.

Dr. Heine concluded: "Only those people in the enemy countries who have to fear peace like death and the devil, since peace would bring the day of reckoning and because peace would tear to pieces the veil of lies under the protection of which they can lead their people to hell, accuse the German Government of violent lust of conquest." And further: "It is highly to be regretted that the majority of the Prussian Landtag is following their lead. It is unavoidable that this declaration will be used in Britain and France as proof of Germany's intentions and that it will serve to increase the feeling of hostility against Germany."

The Swiss Government has expressed its regrets that a number of students and other people hauled down the flag of the German Consulate in Lausanne and damaged the coat of arms. The Swiss Federal Council has resolved to send the Chief of the Political Department to the German Ambassador in Berne, in order to express his sincere regrets regarding this incident.

At the same time, the Swiss Minister in Berlin was ordered to apologise to the Foreign Office. The Swiss Government has furthermore ordered a severe investigation against the culprits. The flag will be hoisted again with due ceremony and will be duly protected in future.

The well-known political economist, Professor Dr. Adolf Wagner, after 46 years activity as university professor in Berlin, gave his last lecture, yesterday and then bade farewell to his students. Enormous crowds of hearers assembled, so that the doors had to be left open for those standing in corridors. Professor Wagner reviewed the work of his life and finally expressed his conviction that the reign of the Hohenzollern dynasty had proved beneficial to Germany. He closed his speech with three cheers for the Emperor.

Kaiser's Birthday Celebrations

On the occasion of the birthday of the Emperor, all Berlin was bunting, like on the days of victory. All the newspapers had special appreciatory editorials, recalling the fact that the Emperor has preserved the peace for twenty-five years. No times for strenuous battling had come, but, during the war, foreign newspapers had tried to calumniate the character of the Emperor. All papers, however, express the hope that the truth will come out victorious, just as it came out for Abraham Lincoln, who was calumniated by the British just in the same manner.

The headquarters celebrated the birthday of the Emperor, in the presence of the Austro-Hungarian Crown Prince, Archduke Karl Francis Joseph, as delegate of the Emperor, the Chief of the Austro-Hungarian General Staff, General Conrad von Hoetzendorff, Prince Henry of Prussia, the Turkish military delegate, Lieutenant-General Zeki Pasha and the Bulgarian military delegate, Colonel Gantscheff. The Emperor, in thanking them for their congratulations, expressed the certitude that the final victory would be with the central powers. Today, on the birthday itself, only a religious service was held at headquarters and the Emperor decreed several amnesties.

Among the speeches yesterday on the occasion of the Emperor's birthday two were especially noteworthy. The Chief Burgomaster, Privy Councillor Wermuth, said in the city hall: "Emperor and people will find their best reward for their activity and perseverance in peace. But we do not long for peace. The enemy has started the war in order to destroy the countries in the heart of Europe. Whenever the enemy ceases the fight defeated, then he claims immortality in history.

"Whenever the central powers conquer new territory, the enemy explains our despondency. Our country does not talk of peace, nor does it yearn for it, but works and fights for it."

In the High School for Commerce, Professor Schwer, a Swiss citizen, said: "All neutrals must agree that the responsibility for the war does not fall upon Germany, but upon the Entente Powers." He then spoke about the problems of serious responsibility in economic life and concluded with cheers for the Emperor.

The foreign wireless services discuss the condition of the German press and reports that the Zukunft weekly, edited by Maximilian Harden, has been permanently suppressed. As the statements of foreign wireless services are vague in all other points, the truth can only be established by verifying a few isolated facts alleged by the wireless services. The fact, however, is that the Zukunft has not been permanently suppressed and that the next number will appear shortly.

The Russkoje Slovo reports that the President of the Duma, M. Radzianko, has addressed a letter to the Prime Minister, M. Goremykin, in which he declares that the present conditions of Russia absolutely necessitate a change of interior politics. The Prime Minister thereupon called a meeting of the Cabinet, which resolved that the Prime Minister should inform the Tsar of the letter. It is supposed that Goremykin at this opportunity will insist that it would be impossible now to convene the Duma, most members of which are in direct opposition to the Government.

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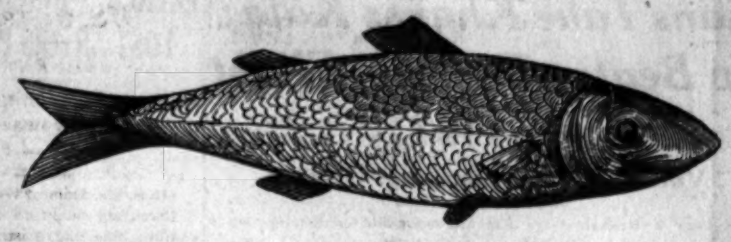

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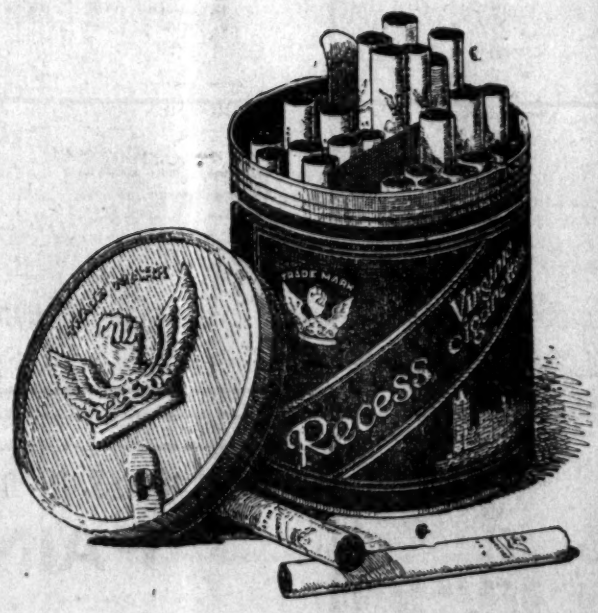

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Russians Take Khnyss Kala; Keep Beating Turks in Flight

Sultan's Forces Make for Mush, Hoping to Cover Right Flank; Virulent Influenza Handicaps Germans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 30.—Important developments are announced in the operations on the Caucasian front, where the Russians defeated a Turkish column, west of Melazghert, taking prisoners, guns and ammunition. Pushing home their success, the Russians followed on the heels of the enemy and captured Khnyss Kala, 45 miles south-east of Erzeroum, again taking prisoners, ammunition and provisions.

The Turkish forces, which numbered several divisions, instead of retiring on Erzeroum, went to Mush, 46 miles south of Khnyss Kala, their purpose being to cover their right flank and prevent the Russian forces advancing towards the Tigris and joining the British forces in Mesopotamia.

The Russian successes on the Persian front, where they defeated a Turkish division, south of Lake Urmia and drove back the enemy south-east of Hamadan, are important factors in the general plan of campaign, which is proceeding in separate districts, owing to the broken nature of the country and the tremendous length of the front.

An official communique reports: The Russians continue their successes in the Caucasus. They crushed a large Turkish column west of Melazghert, taking hundreds of prisoners and huge quantities of munitions and materials and pursued the Turks into the town of Khnyss Kala, between Erzeroum and Mush, where they captured a great reserve of munitions and food. The Turks are fleeing towards Mush.

Beat Turks in Persia

The Russians also defeated large Turkish forces in Persia, south of Lake Urmia, capturing numerous Turks and Kurds, much arms and munitions and a thousand cattle. The Russians also repulsed the enemy southwards, south-east of Hamadan.

There were active artillery duels in the Riga region, where the enemy aeroplanes, regulating the fire of the German artillery, also bombed several places. A number of Zeppelins bombed Dvinsk.

The Russian artillery dispersed a large German force in the region of Lake Sventen. Russian bomb-throwers dislodged the enemy from three mine craters north of Boin, in the region of the River Strypa.

Prisoners recently captured confirm the reports of the sufferings of the Germans in the Pinsk Marshes region. A rapid thaw released vast quantities of subterranean water, which wrecked all the enemy works as though they had been bombarded by dozens of batteries of heavy guns.

Thousands of munition wagons, numerous guns and entire depots have been engulfed irrecoverably, while whole detachments of troops in the trenches were cut off and perished miserably, being unable to escape from the marshy labyrinth. The authorities in Germany, in order to prevent the news leaking out, isolate soldiers returned from this front, who are invariably suffering from a virulent type of influenza.

A later communique stated that a German attack, south of Lake Babit, was promptly suppressed. Mine-fighting occurred in the region of Czernowitz.

The Russians continue to punish the enemy in the region of Erzeroum and in Persia, capturing machine-guns.

Can't Relieve Erzeroum

London, January 30.—It is estimated in Petrograd that two Turkish army corps are shut up in Erzeroum and that it is impossible for them to receive re-inforcements.

Peking, January 27.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated January 26, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: Our artillery successfully shelled the German lines in the region of the River Dvina, below Friedrichstadt. On January 24, an enemy aeroplane dropped two bombs on the town of Dvinsk. A woman was killed.

In the region of the village of Smilonishka, westward of Lake Boginskoe, a German attack on our vanguard was repulsed.

In Galicia, on the front of the River Strypa, an artillery action is taking place. The enemy are again dropping proclamations into our lines, using balloons for the purpose. According to information received, one of the German divisions has scores of men suffering from frost-bite, many of them so seriously that they have been dismissed from service and sent home.

German aeroplanes are frequently appearing over the Riga sector, along both banks of the River Dvina and over Dvinsk. A Zeppelin flew from Jakobstadt to Rejitsa and, on its return journey, passed over Dvinsk.

In Galicia, on the front of the Upper Strypa, four enemy balloons were sent over our lines, in order to illuminate our positions. Two of them caught fire in the air and, during their fall towards the ground, they threw a most dazzling light. On the front of the Central Strypa, the enemy bombarded our positions without any result.

The Caucasian front.—In the Erzeroum region, we are continuing to press back the Turks, capturing prisoners in every inhabited place. In the Melazghert region, we have been successful in our encounters with the enemy's cavalry and infantry.

We captured from the Turks a bake-house and commissariat depots, with great quantities of flour, bread, biscuits, preserved meat and grain forage. We also took several herds of cattle.

FRENCH WINNING BACK LOST ARTOIS POSITIONS

Germans Essay Big Attack At Somme; Repulsed By Intensity of Fire

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 30.—The official communique issued on Friday evening stated that it was a dirigible that bombed Freiburg, in Baden, in retaliation for a Zeppelin recently bombing the villages in the district of Epernay. 38 large bombs were dropped on the station and military establishments, which were seriously damaged.

There was fierce cannonading and sharp fighting in Artois, where German attacks at four different points were repulsed, except one south of Givenchy, by means of which the enemy, after exploding a number of mines, gained a footing in our advanced trenches. Of the other three, which were simultaneous, two were completely defeated, namely, near the Neuville-La Folie road and north-east of Arras. The third, north of Roclincourt, was arrested at the outset, the enemy being unable to leave their trenches in face of our artillery and rifle fire.

The French, after a sharp fight, re-captured another mine crater south of the Neuville-La Folie road and repulsed some violent counter-attacks. The seriousness of the enemy losses in the preceding fights in this region is shown by the fact that 150 German bodies were counted in one of the re-captured craters.

Violently Bombard Arras

The enemy violently bombarded Arras and our positions south of that town, the French vigorously replying. The French guns wrecked the enemy works south of Lassigny.

The communique on Saturday afternoon reported: A sharp counter-attack in Artois re-captured a portion of the trench occupied by the Germans yesterday.

After a violent bombardment, the enemy, south of the Somme, attacked on a front of several kilometers. The whole southern part of the attack failed completely, only succeeding on the actual bank of the Somme. The enemy's attacks have been stopped and the first French counter-attacks have re-occupied some trenches.

The French artillery set fire to a magazine south of Munster, causing many explosions.

The communique in the evening stated: In Artois, west of Hill 140, we continued successively to re-occupy portions of the trenches captured yesterday by the enemy. In the course of the fighting, we liberated 50 French prisoners.

The enemy, south of La Folie road, attempted to re-capture two craters, but were repulsed. Artillery was very active between the Somme and the Oise, north of the Aisne and in Lorraine, our artillery destroying a number of observation posts and wrecking the enemy works.

Big Attack at Somme

The Germans attempted another big attack in the region of the Somme. The communique issued this afternoon says: Twice, opposite Dompierre, the German infantry was thrown back by our artillery's curtain of fire and our rifle fusilade.

The communique this evening stated: We exploded a mine south of the road between Neuville and La Folie, wrecking the enemy galleries. Our artillery destructively bombarded the enemy depots south-east of Lens and their camps north of Visny.

Our batteries between the Somme and the Oise caught bodies of marching troops. We destroyed a German work near Soupir, annihilating the garrison.

We effectively bombarded the enemy organisations east of Rheims, at Aspach and at Alsac.

London, January 30.—General Sir Douglas Haig's communique stated: Late on Thursday afternoon, under cover of heavy rifle, machine-gun and artillery fire, the enemy attempted an infantry attack against a salient of our trenches north-east of Loos. The attack was driven back by our fire.

In the night, the enemy were active with rifle and artillery fire, east of Armentieres. Our artillery retaliated.

On Friday, the enemy exploded a mine at Fricourt and another east of Cuinchy. No damage was done. We sprung a mine east of Givenchy.

The hostile artillery was very active against our trenches north of Maricourt, between Loos and La Bassee canal, east of Armentieres and north of Wytschaete. We retaliated, damaging the hostile trenches in many places.

In the evening, the enemy, after a heavy bombardment, entered some of our saps near Carnoy. Counter-attacks early this morning ejected the enemy, who abandoned their dead and wounded. Hostile shelling in this area continued yesterday.

Repulse Germans at Givenchy

The enemy made bombing attacks, during the night and morning, near the Quarries and Givenchy. They were repulsed.

Shelling has been heavy in the vicinity of Loos, but has now diminished. Our artillery replied vigorously, besides bombarding and damaging the enemy's trenches at other points.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports considerable artillery activity last night about Vaux. "Three of our patrols successfully bombed some German trenches near Serre. There has been artillery work about Fricourt. The weather is foggy."

A message from Reuter's representative in Amsterdam shows that the air-raid mentioned in the German communique was against Freiburg in Baden, not Freiburg, 35 miles north-east of Bremerhaven on the Elbe. The attack was in reprisal for the aeroplane attack on Dover. The town was celebrating the Kaiser's birthday and the theater was packed.

Hero of the Monitor Victory Dies Aged 76

Philadelphia, Pa., January 4.—William Durst, aged 76, sole survivor of the crew of the U. S. S. Monitor which in 1862 fought and won the historic battle against the Confederate iron-clad Merrimac, died here today.

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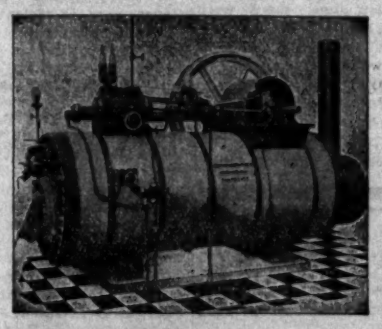

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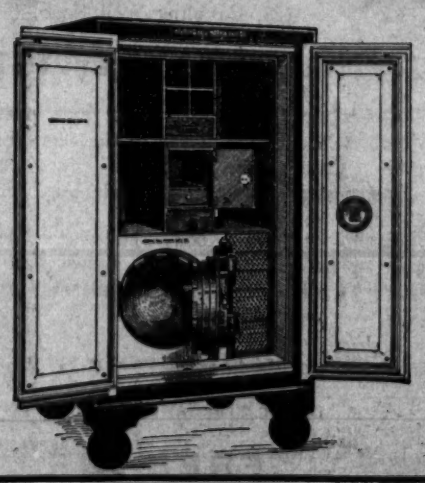

SPORTS - Latest News of Athletic World - GOSSIP

Football

Equivalents and Willows Draw

The return match played at the Hongkew Recreation Grounds on Sunday, between the Equivalent Athletic Club and the Willows Football Club, was well-contested, resulting in a draw.

The Willows opened the game with great violence, and, owing to the splendid play of Vieira and Haas, two goals were registered on their account before half time was called.

The battle was for the greater part of the second half fought on the Willows' territory, and the Equivs.' pressure steadily increased, until, finally, the Willows' defence collapsed. Favacho then scored the first goal for the Equivs. This was soon followed by a second and a third, netted by Dissmeyer and Cruz, respectively.

Canavarro appeared to be in tip-top form, and was greatly instrumental in pressing the ball forward. The Equivs' backs did well, and fed their forwards quite often. The vigorous pressure exerted by the Favacho Brothers, and the fine play of Barradas, Encarnacao and Remedios, also greatly tended to exhaust the Willows.

The Equivs. seemed certain of victory, when Maitland, after having called to his side to make a final effort, succeeded in registering another for the Willows, thus making the score even.

On the whole, it appeared that the Willows were the weaker of the two teams. The game resulted in a draw, as above stated, perhaps, and very probably, owing to the absence of the Equivs' goalie, Roberts, who was unable to turn up.

We understand that the Equivalent Athletic Club is making arrangements to play on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday, during the Chinese New Year holidays, and those who have not yet seen this eleven on the field will not regret it if they do so on one of the forementioned days.

Jewish R.C. vs. Hotspurs

At the Hongkew Recreation Ground on Sunday the match between the Jewish Recreation Club and the Hotspurs resulted in a win for the Hotspurs, after a well contested game, by five goals to nil.

Miss Gilligan Sets New Swimming Mark

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CLAIRE GILLIGAN.

New York, December 25.—In her second swimming match with Miss Olga Dorfner, of Philadelphia, Miss Claire Gilligan, New York woman champion, set a new mark for the 220 yard swim in the winter pool at Brighton Beach. Miss Gilligan swam the distance in 3.04 2-5.

Miss Dorfner defeated Miss Gilligan in a meet last summer and the rivalry between the two has been extremely keen. A third match probably will be scheduled.

Just An Earful By Tad

When Tom Sharkey landed in Frisco fifteen or more years ago he had less dough than a bum has ambition. He had a few fights, but got only doughnut money. Later on he grabbed quite a rep and agreed to fight Alec Greggains, who was to stop the tar in eight rounds or blow the purse.

The pair met and Greggains not only failed to stop the chesty deck scrubber, but was lucky to stay himself. Tom drew down 1,250 iron men, and had it in silver dollars in a big sack.

His seconds and trainers were delighted. So was Tom. They were all smiles. Everybody patted Tom on the back. He dressed, grabbed the sack of silver and started up Market street with eight of his followers.

Stepping into Young Mitchell's saloon, Tom was greeted with cheers.

Young Mitchell mitted him, saying:

"I'm glad you won, Tom. I suppose you're starting out for a celebration, eh?"

Sharkey threw the sack up on the bar and, pushing out his chest, piped:

"Yes, we're all going to have a big time to-night, and we dropped in here first. We're all going to get a drink now, GIVE US THE DICE BOX!"

The Race Club's Roll of Honor

The annual general meeting of members of the Race Club was held yesterday evening. The chairman, Mr. W. S. Jackson, presided over a large gathering of members and delivered the following remarks on the above subject:

"Before I proceed with the official business, I feel that you would like me to refer to the Race Club's Roll of Honor and I would ask you to join with me and my colleagues in expressing our deep and heartfelt sympathy with the relatives of our late fellow members, Messrs. W. H. Dent, J. C. E. Douglas, J. E. Gresson, L. E. P. Jones, B. D. Bruce, W. Davidson, P. Lambe, B. S. Laurence, H. S. Oppe, W. E. Reiss and G. U. Robbins, who have so nobly given their lives to their King and country in this great war.

"Gentlemen, I feel that no words of mine can adequately express the deep regret and sorrow with which the news of their deaths was received in this community, but I think a no more fitting tribute could be paid to their memories by us today, than to place on record in the minutes of this meeting the manner of their untimely ends, which has proclaimed them to be brave and gallant gentlemen who we shall always be proud to recollect were once our fellow members."

With regard to members of the club who are absent from Shanghai serving or about to volunteer to join the British and Allied Forces, a suggestion that the names of all those members be placed on the Honorary Absent Members' List and that their subscriptions be remitted during the period of their services with the above forces, was enthusiastically and unanimously adopted.

The following gentlemen were elected Stewards of the Race Club for 1916:—Messrs. A. W. Burkill, G. D. Coutts, W. S. Jackson, John Johnstone, John Liddell, E. C. Pearce and H. H. Read.

HILAIRE BELLOC PLACES GERMANY'S TOTAL LOSS AT 4,000,000 TO NOV. 30

1,000,000 May Have Returned To Service; Defence Against Sept. Rush Cost 350,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, January 30.—The following official telegram from the Foreign Office has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the British Legation:—London, January 28.—Mr. Hilaire Belloc, the famous military critic, discussing the German losses, says that the official figures given by the German Government of losses in casualty lists up to and including those of November 30, but excluding the losses at sea, give a total of just over 2,500,000.

These lists do not include losses from disease, save death from disease. They do not refer, upon an average, to a later date than the early days of October and certain features in them point to their incompleteness.

For instance, we find that, in the individual lists periodically issued, over 600,000 are accounted for as dead, but the official German totals give barely more than 500,000 and the small proportion of wounded, as compared with dead, clearly indicates the omission of many light cases. Again, the figures set down for deaths from disease are manifestly misleading.

They can only refer to some particular category, such as deaths in a base hospital, or deaths from a particular set of diseases. We know that this is the case, because the figures given are actually less than half the death-rate from disease of men of military age in peace-time.

The number of German prisoners in the hands of the various allies further proves that the figures for missing are insufficient, allowing, as one must, a considerable margin for missing who are not prisoners, but deserters or dead. The total losses of the German Empire alone, up to the date in question, November 30, and not to the early days in October, to which, at the latest, the German official figures refer, are, upon every line of evidence, somewhat over 4,000,000.

Of these, however, close upon 1,000,000 must have returned to service after recovery from wounds or sickness and we may set the total loss of fighting men from the forces of the German Empire, up to November 30, at not less than 3,250,000 and more probably three and a half million, or even over.

Later, he says: "It is now, after a delay of more than three months, that it is possible to establish from the German casualty lists themselves the extent of the catastrophes suffered by the German armies in the great blows delivered upon them in the British offensive in the Champagne at the end of last September. It will be remembered that the enemy put forward an obviously untenable claim that the main shock of this offensive was met in the Champagne by no more than a division, say, at its full strength of 20,000 men.

"This statement carried no weight and has deservedly been forgotten, but it is remarkable how much greater his losses were even than was, at the moment, the allied estimate of them. The highest such estimate made by statisticians upon that occasion put the enemy losses at some 240,000.

"So far, we can already discover, from the German lists alone, a loss of close on 300,000 men, excluding all cases of shock, sickness, etc., necessarily arising in large numbers from so intense an action. We must further remark upon the delays in the publication of the German lists and their consequent incompleteness.

"Even during the third month after the action, the infantry lists alone include 12,000 names checked and admitted after so great a lapse of time and this, the fourth after the action in January, is still providing us with new names in the lists. It will probably be found, when the history of the war is written, that, counting all the casualties, the enemy suffered no less than 350,000 loss and certainly more than a third of a million in those memorable days."

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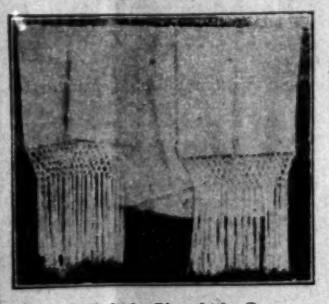

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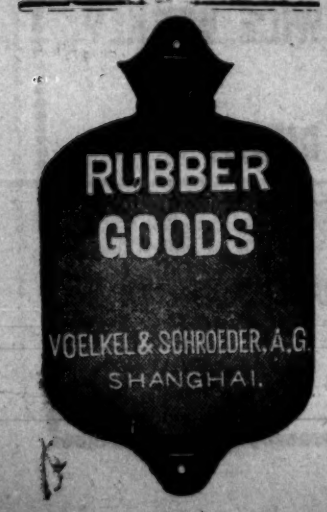

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS BY THE CHINA NATIONAL PRESS INCORPORATED

THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Low pressures in western China. The breeze will set between south-east and north-east along the whole coast.

BIRTH

Rose.—On January 30, 1916, at Dr. Fearn's Home, 96, Bubbling Well Road, to Mr. and Mrs. Earl B. Rose, a daughter.

8647

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 1, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

President Wilson Leads Campaign For Preparedness

THE news that President Wilson has "taken the stump" in favor of what has come to be known as "preparedness" on the part of the United States and has in his usual direct and decisive way launched his campaign to that end, will, we feel, be received with pleasure and approval by Americans in the Far East. And we may add that there is every evidence that public opinion in America, both Democratic and Republican, already is solidly in favor of the Administration's plans for immediately increasing the size and striking power of the American Army and Navy. The age in which we live is military and an administration which failed to grasp this fact and act upon it would constitute a menace to the country and would be repudiated at the polls at the first opportunity offered. Discussing the situation, the New York Times of January 4 said:

With the reassembling of Congress for the actual beginning of a season of hard work the question of national defense demands immediate attention. There are rumors about the plans of Chairman Hay of the House Military Committee, and other rumors about the ideas that Senator Chamberlain intends to put into the form of bills. We hear much about the opposition of certain Congressmen to having anything whatever done to increase our army and navy.

Reports are circulated that the President himself is not enthusiastically in favor of strengthening our defenses, and both the pacifists and the big navy and army people, the out and out militarists, derive some sort of feeble satisfaction from them. But nothing that the President has done or said justifies their acceptance. We have no doubt that he will use all his influence with Congress to secure prompt action on this all-important question.

That which Congress must consider first of all is the will of the American people. East and west, north and south, in the interior as well as on the coasts, the popular demand is for preparation for adequate defense. For this purpose the plans submitted to Congress by Secretary Garrison and Secretary Daniels promise a good beginning. They indicate the best that can be quickly done. Mr. Hay's bill will be satisfactory to the people if it embodies the essence of the War Department report. The Navy bill will receive general approval if it follows generally the suggestions of Secretary Daniels.

The report that any members of the majority in Congress seriously contemplate a postponement of definite action on the defense measures until after the two political conventions have been held is incredible. That would not only be disastrous to the Democratic Party, by turning over the question to its opponents as a political issue, but it would involve the whole subject in a political muddle which might tend to defer action for a year.

There is no reason why the Army and Navy bills should not be brought up for action within a few weeks and disposed of early enough to have the preparations they provide for well under way before the conventions meet. Amendments tending to improve the plans already before the legislators may be desirable, but no measures providing for less adequate defense than is called for in the two reports will be acceptable. It is true, also, that not much, if any, more than they call for could be accomplished in the beginning without perilous delays.

The form of the proposed Continental Army, or any substitute for it, may be settled as Congress sees fit. The exact terms of the provisions for the improvement of the National Guard are matters of detail. If Mr. Hay has a new and promising plan for increasing the number of officers it is worth knowing about and acting upon. The main business before Congress is to clarify the plans, to make them as coherent as possible, and to pass the bills without needless delay. The country will cheerfully bear the expense. The fear of some politicians that the enlarged appropriations for the defense of the country will decrease the size of the "pork barrel" need not be seriously considered. The apprehension that the Administration's military and naval policy, as set forth in the official reports, will tend to militarism and increase the danger of war may be dismissed as a vagary of a few constitutionally afflicted persons.

Travelettes

St. Louis

There are a few tattered cottages at Carondolet, a tip of the present great city of St. Louis, that reveal by their architecture the nativity of the people who founded it and named it after the long line of their kings.

There is still the occasional river steamboat splashing the muddy waters rhythmically with its great side wheels, that ties the present to those antebellum days when river traffic was at its height and when many a romance recorded a passing phase of American life.

But its French origin and the glory of its river traffic have gone from St. Louis for ever. There remains but the modern commercial octopus, with its thousand railway tentacles spread out endlessly from the very heart of the nation.

The great South-West comes to St. Louis as the rest of the nation goes to New York.

The early St. Louis homes had a bit of individuality in being built of red brick with an invariable white marble front. Then the city put on one ring after another of houses, as a tree adds to itself a layer of growth each year.

Each era of growth typified the fad of the time in which it came into being. There is the Norman ring, the Italian Renaissance, the American Colonial, and latterly the mission and the bungalo.

The soiree of the Veiled Prophet is a festival that belongs to the people of the whole South-West. He still issues his mysterious summons each autumn and holds his regal court for a single night. No son or daughter of St. Louis ever neglects the call of the patron myth.

Vagueness at Its Ultimate

(New York Times)

We have long been accustomed to the receiving, when the great ones of earth are ill, of official announcements that in solemn words and long tell next to nothing as to what's the matter with them. The culminating triumph, however, in this sort of concealment is certainly the explanation given by the physicians of the Kaiser to account for his present retirement from whatever "front" it was that last received his inspiring attention.

As translated for us, the Kaiser is suffering from "a slight inflammation of the cellular system." That has an informative sound, if spoken quickly and subjected to no thought, but if it meant anything at all it would mean that the poor man was inflamed all over and through and through. That, even though "slight," would be serious indeed, for the cellular system of Kaisers, as of common mortals, includes everything there is to them—of a material nature at least.

In the bulletin as written there seems to have been, not only the pretty word "zeligewebentzuendung," whence the "cellular system" that reaches us must have come, but the other verbal charmer, "bindegewebentzuendung," which would pass for "connective tissue" with a little straining. But connective tissue is as much cellular as is the rest of us—or of Kaisers—and that both should have been used, if they were, is confusing. A New York doctor puts another obstacle in the way of comprehension by declaring that the Kaiser's trouble is "inflammation of the subcutaneous tissues." That, also, is largely inclusive.

Incidentally, it is noticeable, and perhaps significant, that the Crown Prince is to pay a short visit to his father in the course of the holidays. Whether that should be taken as proving the Royal and Imperial parent much or little under the weather is problematical. The relation between the present and the prospective wearer of a crown is not infrequently a little strained and—but why wander deeper into a marsh of uncertainties of more than Masurian depth?

OUR PERISHABLE LITERATURE

By Frederic J. Haskin

IF some archaeologist were to dig up the remains of our big cities in the year 5,000 A. D.; he would come to the conclusion that the American people had no literature except diplomatic and other governmental records.

The government not long ago awoke to the fact that its older records were rotting, and that its whole history would pass into oblivion if not more durably recorded. The Bureau of Standards was forthwith set to work to perfect a paper as nearly indestructible as possible. With the exception of the government records printed on this paper, there is nothing in our immense product of the press that will survive a few centuries, and little that will last more than a few years. All our newspapers, all our novels, all our classics in poetry and prose would have crumbled to dust. The archaeologist might find a few parchments and vellums dating back to the year 1000, but the paper of the twentieth century is not made to last.

When newspaper files only forty and fifty years old are opened in public libraries, the sheets are found yellow and brittle. They break at a touch. Librarians report that the ordinary novel, printed on wood-pulp paper will stand only about forty issues. That is, after forty people have drawn it from the library for reading, the book is in such a state that it is fit for nothing, not even rebinding. Thus its life is less than two years.

Books printed on the better grades of paper will last longer, but only relatively speaking. When a few centuries have passed over, they will be indistinguishable from their humbler brethren. All this is in striking contrast to the literature of ancient peoples, which was traced on imperishable parchment, and unless lost or destroyed entirely, comes down to us in a permanent record of what men thought and felt three thousand years ago.

The British Museum has an Egyptian parchment dating back 3400 years—and the Egyptians did much of their writing on even more imperishable stone. Parchments and vellums a thousand years old are common in collections. The Middle Ages did all their writing on such material, and in consequence we have a record of their most trivial activities. The old Hebrew laws were traced on parchment long before the birth of Christ, and it is a tradition in the Jewish church that the more important laws must be kept on parchment today.

Parchment is made of carefully prepared sheep or calf-skin, and thus is naturally durable. Even the old-time papers, however, were made to last. Museums have documents on Arabian paper 1000 years old, and others of European origin that date back to 700 and 800 A. D. In those times there were few books, but they were very precious, and men felt that their value would endure for all time. They spared no effort in tracing them on imperishable backgrounds.

Today, one of the big New York newspapers throws two hundred thousand copies on the streets at a single edition. An hour or two later those tons of closely printed paper are absolutely valueless, except as waste. In point of timeliness, they are deader than the Pharaohs. There is nothing so out of date and out of demand as the first edition of a big paper when the newsboys begin to call the second.

Such being the case, it is just as well that all our paper is not designed to last for a score of centuries. But no records of our times would be so accurate and so valuable to future ages as would a complete file of our typical dailies. Librarians keep careful files, but most of the papers crumble away before the end of the first century. An effort was made recently by an association of public libraries to induce several of the more important newspapers to print daily a special edition on a high grade of paper for the benefit of future ages. A few of the papers fell in with the plan for a time, but the practice never got beyond the experimental stage.

It is claimed that improper storage conditions are responsible for much of the quick deterioration of newspaper files. At the library of Congress are kept the oldest files on the American continent, some of them dating back to the last years of the eighteenth century. The complete files of a New York evening paper, from the year 1801 down to date, are preserved in this library. The papers are sealed in dust-proof cases, and the room where they stand is kept clean as a hospital to discourage the thriving of insects, of which there is a large family that delight in the destruction of books. The temperature of the room is kept constant, and the very air that is allowed to blow over the old papers at certain times must be washed and screened before it is admitted. Such precautions in themselves show how perishable a newspaper is.

It is interesting to note that, bought by the government in quantities of several hundred tons at a time, the indestructible paper is only two or three times as expensive as the ordinary grades. There seems to be no reason why the best of our literature should not be put forth in occasional editions designed for the reading of ages yet to come. Ordinary printers' ink will stand clear for thousands of years if only the paper is the right sort.

Meanwhile, though our paper may be an ephemeral product, we are using more of it every day. The volume of books and newspapers printed grows by leaps and bounds. A single Sunday edition uses as much paper as one of the typical periodicals of a century ago used in a year. The pulp mills are chewing deeper and deeper into our forests. Wood is used for pulp today that the manufacturers would have laughed at ten years ago. The manufacturing cost of hemlock pulp, which is one of the best varieties, has doubled in the last fifteen years. The price of paper in the future presents a problem.

Experiments are being made with all sorts of plants and grasses in the attempt to find a substitute for wood as the basis for cheap papers. The best grades, such as the government's permanent record, are made from linen rags. Bamboos and rice straw are being worked on in southern China; Manchuria is trying to make paper out of the stalks of the grain sorghums, Egypt has gone back to pre-Biblical precedents and is experimenting with the plants of the upper Nile jungles that are rich in papyrus. The Philippine Islands are attempting to utilize the waste products of the Manila hemp industry in paper-making, as well as bamboos and island grasses. Esparto grass is a well-known source of paper. The Bureau of Plant Industry is continually experimenting with new plants and grasses.

The division of the bureau in charge of paper-plant investigation, under the direction of Mr. C. J. Brand, has just discovered an apparently practicable source of paper in the zacaton grass of Mexico and the South-west. Paper made from the zacaton gass is a good grade of machine-finish printing paper, the sort generally used in the better class of popular novels and text-books. Zacaton grows freely in central Mexico, and the southern republic will probably be making paper from it long before the United States is forced to its use.

As timber experts point out, the scarcity of wood-pulp must be understood only in a relative sense. There are still immense, practically unlimited, quantities of raw material left, but the most desirable sorts and those close to the pulp mills have been so depleted that a big rise in price has come, aggravated by the greatly increased demand for paper. This high price of wood-pulp gives the grasses a chance for use as raw materials, provided that they offer a cheaper source of paper than does wood. There is no danger of a wood pulp famine, though there is a strong probability of higher priced pulp.

The next step in the wood-pulp industry will be the careful utilization of wasted products. The consumption of wood for pulping has gone up 80 per cent. in the last five years, yet only 7 per cent. of the immense amount of wood used for pulp today is waste wood from lumbering operations. It is claimed that waste from the yellow pine and jack pine forests of the South could supply pulp for that whole section for years. The great pulp resources of the western forests are scarcely touched, because they are too far from the mills and the markets.

Alasaka presents vast stretches of virgin timber much of which is unfit for anything but paper-making. Through these Alaskan forests flow great rivers, whose water-power could be used to make pulp on the spot. Here again the case is one of being too far from the market, but it is only a question of a high enough price for the product, and an Alaskan pulp industry would prove a paying investment. Thus each rise in the price of paper throws open the door to a new source of raw material.

The only war development in the paper situation comes in the high price of bleaching-powder which is used to whiten the paper in certain processes of manufacture. Bleaching-powder has gone up about 400 per cent, in spite of the fact that most of it is a domestic product. It is said that paper-manufacturers find a ready market in Europe for their reserve stocks of this material because it is rich in chlorine. Chlorine is the basis and active principle of the poison gases which are the newest development in warfare.

The United States imports considerable raw material for paper-making, but this trade has not been interfered with by the war to any extent. The imports are either in the form of wood or pulp. The wood comes almost entirely from Canada, and the pulp from Norway and Sweden, where a combination of small forest growth and cheap water-power gives a chance to manufacture pulp for export.

The mechanical side of paper-making bids fair to be revolutionized by a modification of the Fourdrinier machine for making news-print paper. This machine, it is said, will double the capacity of a mill, by turning out news-print paper at the rate of 1,000 feet per minute, where 500 was formerly considered a high speed. Should it come up to expectations, the new machine should do something to keep down prices in spite of expensive pulp.

Boy Babies

Why They Need More Care Than Girls

(Daily Mail)

Next to the economic evil of our falling birth-rate is the great excess of females over males in the grown-up population. However useful women may be in many spheres of activity, they are far less economically productive than men, and any population which has a large female preponderance is more or less handicapped in the ceaseless industrial and commercial struggle which obtains among nations.

The facts are strange and almost inexplicable. More boys than girls are born in this country every year, but from the very beginning of their existence boys die in greater numbers than girls, and this continues all through the span of life with the exception of a short period in early childhood. The result is that the female population of England and Wales exceeds the male by 1,205,311.

If we could find out the cause of the greater mortality of boys we should be a long way on the road to remedying the economic evil.

That grown men, exposed to greater hardship and risk than women, should die in larger numbers is perfectly intelligible; but why does this greater mortality commence in the first days of infancy? Several more or less plausible reasons have been given, but none is entirely satisfactory, and we have to fall back on the explanation that nature, in accordance with some inscrutable design, prescribes a preponderance of women. Let us first look at the facts as they are revealed in the report of the Registrar-General.

The standardised mortality of males in 1913, he says, exceeded that of females by 23 per cent. Up to the year 1860 the excess was only 9 per cent. For the last fifteen years it has averaged 20 per cent. And now it is higher than ever.

* * *

The excess of male mortality exists at all age-periods except in childhood—that is, between the year ages of five and fifteen years. It is large in the first year, reaches a maximum in middle life, and then declines towards old age. The following table shows the course of this excess through life:—

Number of Male to Female Deaths

Age in years.	Males.	Females.
0—5	122	100
5—10	122	100
10—15	95	100
15—20	108	100
20—25	117	100
25—35	121	100
35—45	123	100
45—55	130	100
55—65	133	100
65—75	126	100
75—85	119	100
85 upwards	111	100

These figures show what a serious drain on the male population is caused by the hard and dangerous work of adult life. And they also show the mysterious fact referred to, that even in infancy, when the conditions are equal for both sexes, boys are carried off in far greater numbers than girls. A few more figures are necessary to bring out this point clearly. If we take the deaths among one thousand infants under one year old of each sex it will be seen that whereas the number of girls who die at this early age is only 96, the number of boys is 120. Some very powerful cause must be at work to produce this result. These are the figures for infants under one year old:

Death per Thousand Births of Each Sex (1913)

Age.	Male.	Female.
Under 1 month	44.38	34.32
1—3 months	23.09	17.47
3—6 months	21.64	17.82
6—9 months	16.81	14.04
9—12 months	14.22	12.59
Total	120.14	96.24

It is well known to mothers that boys are more difficult to rear than girls, the fact being generally ascribed to the greater amount of "original sin" inherent in the male. But probably it is not realised that no fewer than 4 boys die to each 3 girls who succumb to the adverse conditions of life during the first three months. This is the startling fact which the figures of the Registrar-General bring out. We can find only one sufficient explanation for it—namely, that girls are born with more vitality, that boys are less resistant to disease.

The male mortality excess begins at the moment of birth. About 180 boys die as a consequence of premature birth, as compared with 145 girls. Then inborn physical defects seem to be more prevalent among boys, for 7 deaths among boys are ascribed to this cause, as compared with 6 among girls. And boys do

(Continued on Page 7)

The Searchlight

Latest news from the fields of SCIENCE EDUCATION and INVENTION

Looking Out For The Newsies

A MICHIGAN newspaper is establishing a record in the provision made for the welfare and comfort of its employees, especially its newsboys. Its newly constructed building is a model of its kind. It includes a lunchroom, a gymnasium, swimming pool, auditorium seating 1,500 persons and a model schoolroom.

This last is for the benefit of the newsies who handle the earlier editions of the paper and are thus unable to attend the full public school sessions. Special classes are taught by the best public school methods, and the boys graduate from this school into the public high school. Two bands composed of the employees give weekly concerts. A weekly dance, to which the boys are privileged to invite their girl friends under chaperonage provided by the paper, initiates the newsies into social usages.

A special service, known as the "Happy Hour," is held on Sunday evening. It begins with a flag-raising service. The editors and managers of the paper attend and invite prominent men to address the boys, and the boys themselves take frequent part in the programs. These meetings are moral rather than religious in tone, but are enthusiastically appreciated by the boys, who attend almost in a body.

They Wanted Something For Nothing

Judge Edward Swann, who for eight years has been sitting on the bench in the Court of General Sessions in New York City, trying criminal cases ranging all the way from ordinary theft up to murder, gave recently to the New York Sun an interesting interview containing much valuable information and suggestions respecting the causes and cure of crime.

Most of the men, he says, who are brought before him charged with crime "are there because of their intent and desire of getting something without giving an equivalent therefor."

This is not true of women, who rarely commit crime involving their personal integrity. "It is the general rule that when an offence of larceny has been committed by a woman, officers of the law always look, and at once, for the man in the case who inspires such wrongdoing." A large proportion of the criminals are boys of seventeen or eighteen, who in the eyes of the law are "infants."

Lack of Home Government

The cause of their crime is generally lack of home government. "It is generally the individual home that is at fault, the ignorance, the carelessness, the laxity of parents in the individual home." Often the father is "immersed in his work, toiling, thinking, planning day and night to increase his wealth, and the mother, with all her material wants supplied, and nothing else to occupy her active mind and body, is an active advocate of advanced ideas."

The basis of these advanced ideas is that each individual, including the mother and the children, should be allowed to go about as they please without restraint or interference. Judge Swann thinks this conception of life "is by no means confined to a small and limited number," and rightly urges that the first duty of parents "is support of the family; the second is so to guide and instruct the children that they will become good citizens, respectable members of the community, a source of strength to the State." What they call advanced ideas Judge Swann characterises as "a reversion of intelligence, a slipping backward from true civilisation toward that state of social individualism which, when carried to logical conclusions, spells anarchy."

Judge Swann thinks that the sympathy for the convicted criminal and the efforts made to postpone sentence or to procure pardon are often injurious, both to the criminal and to society. Those who thus attempt to relieve the criminal from the consequences of his misconduct Judge Swann divides into three classes: First, those who are prompted by a generous impulse to help the unfortunate; second, those who have been moved by appeals from personal friends of the criminal; third, those who offer to give work to the convict if the Court will suspend sentence, which they do "for the simple purpose of getting him to work for less than he is worth."

In respect to the cure of crime, Judge Swann thinks that there is danger of a sentimental sympathy for criminals operating both as an injury to the convict and to society. "Too many women of deep sympathy and too many tender-hearted men seem to lose their sense of justice now and then, being carried away by what may be termed the glamor of crime."

Weakening Moral Fiber

He adds: "There is no question whatever in my mind that teaching the criminal that he is more sinned against than sinning, and that he is the product of social conditions, has a bad influence. It weakens the moral fiber of the criminal. It makes him feel that he is not responsible for his own lawless act. It inevitably instils in his mind the subtle, vicious idea that he cannot help doing wrong, and inculcates the equally dangerous idea that there is no use in combatting conditions which surround him."

Youthful Humorists

The Tennessee youth who described a volcano as "a mountain where the world busts through," and the crater as "the place where it spits out," had his facts, though he clothed them in somewhat unusual terms. There was picturesqueness, too, in the small boy's description of a natural history museum as "a dead circus." And joy was brought to the heart of Mark Twain by the sentence: "There's a great many donkeys in theological gardens."

Sometimes, of course, the pupil will come to grief, especially in cases when one is asked to define a word and then use it. One attempt ran thus: "Despot—a ruler that is feared. My teacher swatted me with her despot."

A fat boy, whose teacher gave him an unwise opening by saying: "You seem to be better fed than taught," retorted quickly: "Yes, sir; but, you see, I feeds myself." But far more unkind, even if unconsciously so, was the small boy who was asked to correct the sentence, "Our teacher am in sight," and who insisted that it should be "Our teacher am a sight."

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Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Shame of Debt By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

WHATEVER else you may wish to do for your children and cannot do, you can, at least, impress strongly upon their young minds the shame of debt.

You can make them realize by precept and example how much more admirable it is to go without things or pleasures than to possess them at the cost of self-respect and at another's expense. There can be no greater benefit bestowed upon a child than to have these ideas imbedded in the mental consciousness until they become foundation stones of the character.

A woman in New York, mother of two lovely young daughters and wife of a good man, was ambitious to shine in certain intellectual clubs. She was admitted to one of them and invited friends to be her guests at a large social function where an expensive luncheon was served, but when bills for her dues and luncheon tickets were presented she ignored them.

The same woman purchased expensive material in which to clothe her daughters, and ignored the bill until a lawyer's letter frightened her into paying it.

She is only one of hundreds of women who are dressing, dining and driving on other people's money. She had not been rightly trained by her parents or she could never have descended to such a level. She had, no doubt, heard her mother speak admiringly of people who shone socially and who wore fashionable garments more frequently than she heard her praise the people who refused to run bills or incur the taxing responsibility of debt.

The name of an eminent professional man chanced to be mentioned in amarket where a gentleman was making purchases. The purchaser spoke highly of the professional man's intellect. "Yes, he has intellect, all right," said the market keeper, "but I haven't much use for him.

"He has owed me $28 on a meat bill for five years. Of course I have stopped sending the bill now. He gives his patronage to other markets, and he plays the same game on each one after a time, and he is that way in everything. He owes everybody, and they all grow tired of sending him bills and so he comes out the winner of a few dollars with each party, but he loses the respect of everybody he deals with."

This is a shameful record for any man to have. It is open theft and nothing less. There is no intellectual achievement, no social honor, which can compensate a man or woman for such a reputation. It is sometimes impossible to avoid running bills.

People who earn wages, salaried men and women and even those possessed of comfortable fortunes are, at times, placed in a position where immediate payments are impossible. But payments at stipulated times can be made when the importance of such a proceeding is firmly fixed in the mind of the debtor.

A fixed purpose always blazes a trail toward achievement. When it is absolutely impossible to make payments it is always possible to make your creditor know that you mean to pay. There are people who have carried the burden of debt for years, yet never for one moment, did anyone doubt their integrity or their ultimate success.

To be careless, indifferent, and thoughtless, in these matters; to postpone payment when you could lesseen your indebtedness, all savors of a criminal tendency of mind. You may as well enter the house of a tradesman or merchant and take money from his pockets while he sleeps as to enter his place of business and take what you desire and refuse or neglect to pay your bills.

If you look about you you will see that not only the respect of their fellowmen, but good luck and good fortune follow the people who have high and sensible ideals in the matter of debt. There is no more admirable reputation to merit than that of being honorable and conscientious in money obligations. Teach your children this and teach them that it is a disgrace to neglect a payment until it calls forth a dun. Be ashamed of debt, but do not be ashamed to wear last year's garment or to be obscure socially if this is necessary in order to clear yourself from debt.

Brush your old clothes well and walk forth proudly, happy in the consciousness that you can look your fellowmen bravely in the eyes and that you have earned the reputation of paying your bills promptly.

Western Terms For the Supreme Being Discussed

Sunday afternoon at the conferences of the World's Religions at the International Institute, there was begun a discussion of the teachings of the different religions concerning the Supreme Being. Dr. Gilbert Reid was the speaker. His address was in two parts, the first being an explanation of the general subject, and the second being a study of the terms used in the west for the Supreme Being or God.

In the first part Dr. Reid pointed out that the new line of study and investigation was far more important than any that had been made in the conferences of the last five years. The subject was the chief one in every religion. Hence the term theology, a systematic study of religion, whose root idea is that of God. A religion retains its character as a religion in so far as it retains the supremacy of God in its teachings and practice. Theology is the greatest of all sciences and the greatest of all philosophies.

The study is seen to be important through three results which issue from it. The first is an increased knowledge of the Supreme Being. Students are always interested in knowing more and more of the great men of the world, be they religious teachers, great rulers and commanders, or wise men and inventors. How much more should the student seek for increased knowledge of the Ruler of the Universe.

Secondly, the study should bring increased reverence for God. A religion is true to itself only when it cultivates the spirit of reverence in its adherents. Confucius once enjoined on his disciples three kinds of awe, one for the Mandate of Heaven, the second for great men or rulers, and the third for holy men or the Sages. Of these supreme reverence must go forth to the Supreme Being.

Thirdly, this study should bring increased knowledge of God's will concerning the duties of life and a greater determination on our part to do that will. This is the practical aspect of theology, for right practice is as much a part of theology as sound doctrine.

The study incidentally will be of service to the study of comparative religion. Different religions claim for themselves exclusive possession of a revelation of God. If in this study we see that every religion has something to teach concerning the Supreme Being, then we must acknowledge that each religion has a revelation. The degree of the revelation, the extent of the knowledge of God, will differ in the great religions. The religion which tells us the most of God must be put down as the best religion. It is not necessary for us to make uncomplimentary comparisons; we only need to carry on these investigations, giving the exponents of each religion full chance to show what his particular religion has to say concerning God. In an unoffensive way a comparison will be made in the mind of the investigator, if not in the mind of the casual listener.

In a minor degree different nations and races, as well as Religions, will be brought into comparison. In general we may say at the very outset that the Oriental peoples have more to tell us concerning this supreme idea of all religions than have the Occidentals.

Dr. Reid then briefly took up the terms used in the west for God, and the meaning contained therein. It was this part which was difficult of translation into Chinese but those present listened with close attention and were helped by the use of the black-board.

The Greek term is "theos," the Latin term, cognate to the Greek, is 'deus,' and the Sanscrit is 'deva.' With these is the particular term for Zeus or Jupiter. All southern Europe, including France, and also the South American countries, use the term based on the Latin and Greek.

The Teutonic and Slavic languages, including Scandinavia, the British people and Americans, use another term. In English it is 'God,' in German 'Gott,' while the Slavic centers around the term 'Bog.'

All these terms, except Zeus, have a singular and a plural, that is, they refer to the Supreme Being and also to the many subordinate divinities who are worshipped among polytheistic peoples. The Monotheism is primarily a monotheism in polytheism. So far as these terms are concerned they do not teach a pure monotheism. The term in Chinese most akin is 'shen,' though this teaches a particular idea, that of spirit, more than the original terms of western nations.

It is to be noticed that there is a similarity between the Greek and Latin term and Zeus. It has been rightly claimed that Zeus was the singular use of 'theos.' Thus the Apostle Paul preaching on Mars Hill, quotes from a Greek poet the saying, 'for we are also his off-spring,' the one referred to by the poet being Zeus.

These terms in the west, with the exception of Zeus, are generic terms. All these languages and religions have also many descriptive terms, which refer to the Supreme Being alone, and these terms are more easily translated into Chinese. Thus Supreme Being, which in Chinese is 'Shang Ti,' and Lord, which in Chinese is 'Chu.' Naturally these descriptive terms impart more of an idea of God, than these commonly used generic terms of the west.

As to the etymology of these words, it may be noted that they there is one traced back to words which imply that one implores, or that there is one whom we may implore. Thus 'God' is derived by some from Sauskrit 'hy,' and 'theos' from the Greek 'thes,'

Some have thought that 'God' and 'good' are really one, but probably this is so only as to the derived meaning. In fact all the terms used in the west originally had but little meaning, but have had incorporated into them the ideas of some religion, particularly of the Hebrews and Christians. The term 'God' means far more today than when it was first made use of by the peoples of Northern Europe.

Questions Answered

Militarism

E. F. T.—Militarism, strictly defined, means the idea that Brute Force should be supreme over Reason and Right; that Might is Right and that the physically strongest have the right to roughride it over the earth.

Edison and Marconi

C. A.—Edison is perhaps the most illustrious of the inventors of modern times. Marconi's "wireless" is, of course, one of the most wonderful of achievements, but apart from that Marconi does not compare with Edison in inventive genius.

Railway Fatalities

A. B.—The United States has more miles of railroad than all Europe, and it would not be strange if railroad fatalities in America exceeded those in any one of the European countries. Such is the case, but the condition is steadily improving.

Boy Babies

(Continued from Page 6)

not thrive so well as girls, for the wasting diseases of early infancy (atrophy, debility, and marasmus) carry off 50 boys for every 41 girls.

* * *

As soon as the infectious diseases begin their attacks boys yield to them far more readily than girls, with the single exception of whooping cough. Tuberculous diseases, convulsions, intestinal troubles, bronchitis and pneumonia, and other maladies, all kill more boy than girl infants in their first year. The figures are surprising. Omitting fractions, we find that among one thousand infants of each sex 21 boys die of intestinal troubles to 17 girls, 10 boys die of convulsions to 8 girls, 21 boys die from bronchitis and pneumonia to 17 girls, and 14 boys from other causes to 11 girls. Whooping cough stands alone, carrying off 3.15 girls to 2.65 boys. Even when chloroform or ether is given for the purposes of an operation it kills more boys than girls.

All through life the death rate from nearly every disease is greater, among males than among females—, no fewer than 15 men die of tuberculous diseases to 11 women, 12 from pneumonia to 8 women, 5 from typhoid fever to 3 women, 8 from appendicitis to 6 women, and so on. Here, as was said, we have a reasonable explanation. Men are more exposed to cold and wet, and so suffer more from pneumonia and bronchitis, and then the greater consumption of alcohol by men plays a very important part in the causation and the mortality of disease.

But why do baby boys die in larger numbers than baby girls? First, there seems undoubtedly to be less vitality in boys, less power to battle against disease, and, indeed, it is well known that grown women usually fight a better battle than men. Secondly, boys, even in infancy, are more active and also less tractable than girl babies; they give a mother more trouble and probably get less careful treatment in consequence. Thirdly, boys have larger bodies to feed, and they get less nourishment from their mothers proportionately to their size. Lastly, the birth of the larger boy is more difficult than that of the smaller girl.

But the outstanding fact is that boys have less power of clinging to life. It is in this we see the remedy for the evil of their excessive mortality.

Mothers must realise that their boy children require more careful rearing than the girls. If the death-rate is to be equalised between boys and girls, the former must, if anything, be somewhat better fed, more warmly clothed, more carefully protected from draughts, and better guarded against infection. These are the chief measures available to combat the diseases which take a heavier toll of boy life than of girl life.

For the excess of deaths among male adults there is, of course, no remedy except that gradual betterment of the conditions of labor which is now in progress.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 31, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.65
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash .....per tael	1840
Sovereigns:	
buying rate @ 2-7⅝ Tls.	7.59
Exch. @ 72.9—Mex. $	10.41
Peking Bar	—
Native Interest	.00

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	27d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London.....Fr.	27.98
Ex., N.Y. on London T.T....$	4.76⅞
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London .....T.T.	2-7⅝
London .....Demand	2-7 11/16
India .....T.T.	195¾
Paris .....T.T.	366½
Paris .....Demand	367
Hamburg .....T.T.	—
Hamburg .....Demand	—
New York .....T.T.	62½
New York .....Demand	62⅝
Hongkong .....T.T.	74½
Japan .....T.T.	80
Batavia .....T.T.	144¾

Banks' Buying Rates

London .....4 m-s. Cdts.	2-8⅜
London .....4 m-s. Docy.	2-8¾
London .....6 m-s. Cdts.	2-8 11/16
London .....6 m-s. Docy.	2-9 1/16
Paris .....4 m-s.	385
Hamburg .....4 m-s.	—
New York .....4 m-s.	66

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JANUARY

£1 bk. 1s.....	7.02
Hk. Tls. 1—Francs.....	3.92
,, ,, 1- Marks.....	2.94
Gold $ 1—Hk. Tls.....	1.48
Hk. Tls. 1—Yen.....	.34
,, ,, 1—Rupees.....	2.14
,, ,, 1—Roubles.....	2.28
,, ,, 1—Mex. $.....	1.50

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, Exchange Quotations

On Germany—	
Tel. Transfers	270½ nom.
Demand	271 ,,
Bank Drafts, 4 m-s....	272½ ,,
Credits, 4 m-s.	—
Docy. Bills, 4 m-s.	316½
Docy. Bills, 6 m-s.	320½

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.6125
Chinese Dollars, 72.5
Peking, Demand, 105 1/16
On Tientsin, Demand, 106 1/16
On Newchwang, Demand, 80¼
On Hankow, Demand, 103¾
On Chungking, Demand, 108½
On Nanchang, Demand, 73¾
On Foochow, Demand, 96 1/16
On Amoy, Demand, 71⅝
On Swatow, Demand, 96 1/16
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 63
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 87½
January 31, 1916.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, January 29.—Following are today's rubber prices:—

Plantation, First Latex:

Spot: 3s. 0d. to 3s. 0½d. Paid and Buyers.

April to June delivery: 3s. to 3s. 0½d. Paid and Buyers.

Tendency of market: Irregular and lower.

Last Quotation, London, January 28:—

Spot: 3s. 1¼d. to 3s. 2d. Paid.

April to June delivery: 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d. Paid and Sellers.

Tendency of market: Quieter after firm.

U.S. STEEL'S HUGE ORDERS

New York, N. Y., January 10.—It was announced today that during December the demand for the output of the United States Steel Corporation was so great that unfilled orders total a tonnage of $17,806,220.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, January 31, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
H. and S. Banks $835.00
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 90.00
Almas Tls. 18.00
Butes Tls. 2.00
Chengs Tls. 5.25
Consolidated Tls. 5.25
Consolidated Tls. 5.20
Consolidated Tls. 5.25
Dominions Tls. 17.50
Kroewoeks Tls. 24.00
Permatas Tls. 7.00
Samagagas Tls. 1.40
Sua Manggis Tls. 8.50
Sungei Duri Tls. 16.00
Tebongs Tls. 34.50
Taipings Tls. 3.40
Shanghai Tugs (Ord.) Tls. 17.00

Direct Business Reported:
H. and S. Banks $835.00
Yangtszepoo (Pref.) Tls. 111.00
Langkats Tls. 38.00
Consolidated Tls. 5.00
Consolidated Tls. 5.20
Kota Bahroes Tls. 15.35
Kota Bahroes Tls. 15.25
Pengkalans Tls. 14.50
S'hai Klebangs (New) Tls. 1.60
Sungalas Tls. 3.50
Sungei Duri Tls. 16.00

Sharebrokers Association Transactions

Shanghai, January 31, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
Ziangbes Tls. 8.80 cash
Padangs Tls. 18.25 cash
Almas Tls. 18.10 cash
Kroewoeks Tls. 24.50 cash
Consolidateds Tls. 5.20 cash
Consolidateds Tls. 5.25 cash
Tebongs Tls. 35.00 cash
Java C'dateds Tls. 26.50 cash
Bukits Tls. 6.75 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 16.00 cash

Direct
Anglo Javas Tls. 16.00 cash
Kroewoeks Tls. 24.50 cash
Java C'dateds Tls. 26.00 cash
Java C'dateds Tls. 26.50 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 8.75 cash
Consolidateds Tls. 5.20 cash
Pahangs Tls. 2.80 cash
Batu Anams Tls. 2.35 cash
Almas Tls. 18.25 February
Cathays (Ord.) Tls. 2.80 cash
Kotas Tls. 15.50 cash

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

has already paid more than

10½ Millions of Taels

to its policyholders, and the Company's books showed over

31½ Millions of Taels

Assurances in force on March 31st, 1915, when the total Assets stood at more than

9½ Millions of Taels

Whole Life, Endowment, Educational and Annuity Policies issued at current rates.

Head Office—SHANGHAI
Branch offices throughout Asia

The Venus Fire & Marine Assurance Co., Ltd.
AND
The Venus Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Chairman: Mr. Tang Shao-yi
Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches all over China.

Fire and Marine Capital $1,200,000. *LIFE* Capital $1,000,000

The undersigned are prepared to grant policies of Insurance against Fire, Marine and Life at the lowest Current Rates. Claims Payable at the Head Office, No. 127, Szechuen Road, as well as at all other Branches.
Lo SUN, Manager. YEH TSEU-CHIEN, Manager.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

U.S. STEEL REPORT REVEALS INCREASE

Stock Market Fails to Reflect Favorable Showing—Trading Closes With Drop

New York, December 15.—The United States Steel Corporation's monthly report of unfilled orders far exceeded the most liberal estimates by Wall Street. Itwas expected that the undelivered tonnage at the close of business November 30 would show an increase approximating 700,000 tons. The statement issued at noon yesterday disclosed a gain of 1,624,037 tons, the largest increase except one in the history of the big combination.

Undelivered orders at the end of November were for 7,187,487 tons, which compares with 3,324,592 tons November 30, 1914. The general belief is that the net earnings of the corporation for the current quarter will exceed $50,000,000. It is expected that the year's tonnage will exceed the record of 8,489,710 shown December 31, 1906.

Yesterday's remarkable showing is taken to assure the resumption of dividends on the common stock next month, and possibly an extra payment.

Surprisingly the course of values on the Stock Exchange failed to reflect the favorable showing of the report. Immediately after the figures were published United States Steel common, which had opened at 87, went up to 87½ on covering of short contracts, and then when this urgent buying had ceased gradually receded to 87 and soon rapidly declined to 86 on selling for both accounts.

The good news had failed to invite popular support to the stock, and with nothing immediately in sight to check their operations the bears began a raid. As on Thursday, the pretext for the attack was a report from Washington that relations with Austria had reached a critical stage and a rupture of diplo matic intercourse may follow.

Leading financiers did not share the apprehension of the speculators, nor did the international houses take so serious a v.ew. But at the close of the day the operators for the decline were in full control of the market and for the time the banking interests showed no disposition to dispute their leadership.

One year ago today the Stock Exchange resumed dealings in stocks after a suspension from July 30. Since then Wall Street has witnessed one of the greatest bull movements in its history. Also it is estimated that the New York market has assimilated more than $1,000,000 instocks and bonds which European holders have sent back.

PAISH FIGURES WAR WASTE

Britain's Non-Reproductive Expenditure $2,000,000,000 a Year

London, December 23.—"The war has involved practically no destruction of accumulated wealth," said Sir George Paish, the British financial authority, today. "Our loss is mainly in the wealth we fail to create. That is to say, speaking broadly, we are making shells, not building houses; building warships, not making railways. Our main loss arises from the failure to make reproductive expenditure, and this loss is about £400,000,000, per annum.

"It is true that we are selling American securities, but we are buying Russian, French, and Italian bonds, and on the balance there has been little reduction in our investment since the beginning of the war. If each lives economically during the war we may not need to meet our great war expenses by realizing on our capital, although, of course, we shall fall to save during the war the usual £400,000,000 yearly of our income that we use for reproductive purposes—building houses, railways, ships, factories, etc.

"As a whole, the world will not in the period of the war save much, and consequently there will be very little expansion in production. On the other hand, the expansion in population will be much smaller than usual, and the economic pressure that would otherwise come from the check to production will thus be minimized. Temporarily, there will be economic pressure of considerable severity at the end of the war. That pressure will be caused mainly by the readjustment of conditions from war to peace. No doubt the wealth of the country will grow as rapidly after the war as it did before the war."

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, January 21.—Messrs. Moxon & Taylar report on the share market as follows:—

Our market has fairly well maintained last week's level, but business on the whole has been rather more difficult to connect. The general impression would appear to be that present levels are justified, but that any marked increase might make for an unhealthy market, in view of the chances of tighter money in the near future, owing to the advent of China New Year.

Shanghai continues spasmodically to enquire for Cotton shares, and a small business has been put through on that account.

London quotes Rubber 3s. 6½d. per lb. for cash, with the market a little firmer. Business in Rubber stocks continues to be on a small scale, Hongkong holders being more inclined to take profits than to further increase their commitments. Profit taking is not by any means easy of accomplishment owing to the fact that the Straits are not keen buyers except at a pretty fair reduction in most cases on their selling rates.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks are wanted at the increased rate of $810 with a fair business done at $815.

Marine Insurances.—Unions are nominal at $912½ with sellers at $915. Cantons have inquiries at $415. North Chinas have come to business round about Tls. 180 and Yangtszes could be placed at $265.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are in steady demand at $152½ and Hongkong Fires at $410.

Shipping.—Douglases continued their rise in the beginning of the week until $119½ was done for April. For reasons stated above the market has since fallen away and at the close shares are offering at $116 for cash with buyers holding back for lower rates. Indos have steered practically the same course. The Deferred, which were in demand at $128 for cash at the beginning of the week have sellers at that rate for March. The Combined have come to business at $177½ for cash and the Preferred have buyers at $50 and Deferred at $126½ have changed hands for cash. Star Ferries are offering at $37 and Steamboats are wanted at $20.

Refineries.—China Sugars have maintained their rise, and today the quotation is $132 buyers for cash with $135 done for March and $136½ April. Luzons are offering at $37.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats on the falling away of the high output advised last week have fallen back to a buying rate of Tls. 36¾ after business having been done as high as Tls. 38 for cash. Raubs are offering at $3¾ and Kailans at 30s. Ural Caspians have sellers at 38s. 9d., and Tronohs are wanted at 27s. Shells have come to business to a fair extent at 87s. 6d. closing with buyers at 88s., the London price ruling round about 95s.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are weaker with business done at $76 for cash and $76½ for February. Hongkong Docks have been the medium of a good business at $84 and $84½ old shares "cum rights." Shanghai Docks are wanted at Tls. 60 and Hongkew Wharves at Tls. 92½. New Engineerings could be placed at Tls. 9.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Central Estates are nominal at $103. Hongkong Lands have come to business at $105, and Hongkong Hotels are wanted at $110. West Points have advanced to a buying rate of $83 after business at the rate. Humphreys Estates have changed hands at $6½ and $6.60 and Kowloon Lands could be placed at $40.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have fallen away to a buying rate of Tls. 142½ Shanghai Cottons have changed hands at Tls. 92 and Tls. 92½ for cash. Internationals at Tls. 72, Kung Yiks at Tls. 13 ex dividend, and Laou Kung Mows at Tls. 71 could all be placed at quotations. Yangtszepoos are quoted at a selling rate of Tls. 6 and Soy Chees are quiet at Tls. 42.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electrics are wanted at $43. China Light & Powers are offering at $4.80. Hongkong Trams are a steady buying market at $5½ after sales.

The Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. Approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending January 15, 1916 is as follows:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate Receipts for 2 weeks.
This year	$10,982	$21,536
Last year	9,334	19,207
Increase	1,648	2,329
Decrease	—	—

There were seven fine days last year and this year.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos are wanted at $10¼, and China Providents at $10. Watsons are enquired for at $6.85 and Dairy Farms at $29. Ropes have sellers at $31 and Ices at $185. Waterboats continue to offer at $16 and Powells at $6. Steam Laundries have come to business at $3¾ and Cements have been done as low as $9.85 during the week, closing with business done at $10 for cash. Peak Trams (old) at $10 and (new) at $5 cents could be sold at quotations.

Exchange.—The demand rate on London is 1-11⅛ and the T. T. selling rate on Shanghai is 74½.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$35 Sa.
Chartered	£52.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 187½ N.
Cathay, ordy.	2.80 B.
Cathay, pref.	6.80.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$415.
North China	Tls. 182½.
Union of Canton	950 B.
Yangtsze	$250 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$152½ B.
Hongkong Fire	$410.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	
Indo-China Def.	Tls. 128.
"Shell"	93s. 6d.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 16 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 54 B.
Kochien	Tls. 22 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11¾.
Oriental Cons.	37s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 1¾ B.
Raub	Tls. 3.35.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$81.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 60 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 92½ B.
Hongkong Wharf	$76 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land...	Tls. 106.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 105 B.
Wei-hai-wei Land ..	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	$7.10 B.
China Realty (ord.)..	Tls. 67 B.
China Realty (pref.)..	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 140 B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 111.
International	Tls. 75½.
International Pref. ..	Tls. 78.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 78.
Soy Chee	Tls. 43 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 90 Sa.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref. ...	Tls. 111 Sa.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y ..	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$131½ B.
Green Island	$10 S.
Langkats	Tls. 38 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra ...	Tls. 135 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$16¼ B.
Llewellyn	$62½.
Lane, Crawford	$97 B.
Moutrie	$38 N.
Watson	$6¾ B.
Weeks	$19 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 18 B.
Amherst	Tls. 2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 16.15 S.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 46.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2¼ B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 6½ B.
Bute	Tls. 2 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.40 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 18 S.
Cheng	Tls. 5¼ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 5¼ B.
Dominion	Tls. 17½ B.
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 13½.
Java Consolidated ...	Tls. 26 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 12½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 1¼ B.
Kapayang	Tls. 23 B.
Karan	Tls. 19¾.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 15¼ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 24 B.
Padang	Tls. 18 B.
Pengkalan Durian ...	Tls. 14½ B.
Permata	Tls. 7 B.
Repah	Tls. 1.90 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 1.40 B.
Seekee	Tls. 11.35.
Semambu	Tls. 2.35.
Senawang	Tls. 25.
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 5 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7½.
S'hai Malay-Pref. ...	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 2.85 B.
Sungala	Tls. 3½ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 16 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 8½ B.
Taiping	Tls. 3.40 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 11¼ B.
Tebong	Tls. 34½ B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.80.
Ziangbe	Tls. 9.15.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber...	Tls. 160 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 17 B.
S'hai Elec. and Asb...	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 93 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 32 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury ..	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 95 B.
S'hai Waterworks ...	Tls. 315 S.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for January 29 was 187 tons and for January 30, 219 tons."

News and Notes of U. S. Asiatic Fleet

Cavite, P.I., January 21.—The following changes in rates, discharges and enlistments of enlisted personnel are announced:—

U.S.S. A-2.—Roeder, C. W., M.M. 2c. advanced to M.M. 1c., January 11, 1916.

U.S.S. A-4.—Kohlmeyer, H. A., El. 1c. (g) advanced to C.E. (g), January 6, 1916.

Finley, C. H., M.M. 2c. advanced to M.M. 1c., January 17, 1916.

U.S.S. B-2.—Wandel, F. S., M.M. 2c. advanced to M.M. 1c., January 15, 1916.

U.S.S. Bainbridge

Lebnhoff, G. A., G.M. 2c. advanced to G.M. 1c., January 1, 1916.

Heinz, F., Seaman advanced to G.M. 3c., January 1, 1916.

Brewer, W. C., Fir. 2c. advanced to Fir. 1c., January 1, 1916.

Thrash, B. L., C.P. advanced to Fir. 2c., January 1, 1916.

Barnhart, C., C.W.T., honorably discharged, January 5, 1916.

Brewer, W. C., Fir. 1c., re-enlisted for four years, January 8, 1916.

Grant, T. V., O.S. advanced to Sea., January 11, 1916.

Burns, H., Fir. 2c. advanced to Fir. 1c., January 12, 1916.

Doyle, F. L., C.P. advanced to Fir. 2c., January 12, 1916.

U.S.S. Callao.—Cowles, R. H., Sea. honorably discharged, December 16, 1915.

U.S.S. Cincinnati

Grubbs, S., M.A.A. 1c. changed rate to C.M. 1c., January 1, 1916.

Essington, P. E., G.M. 2c. honorably discharged, January 4, 1916.

Hing, A. H., Matt.1c. re-enlisted for four years, January 4, 1916.

Essington, P. E., G.M. 2c. reenlisted for four years, January 8, 1916.

U.S.S. Chauncey.—Duniap, V. B., M.M. 1c. advanced to C.M.M., December 28, 1915.

U.S.S. Elcano

Goddard, A. J., Fir. 1c. extended his enlistment three years from June 21, 1915.

Goddard, A. J., Fir. 1c. advanced to Oil., January 3, 1916.

Brown, W. J., M.M. 2c. advanced to M.M. 1c., January 3, 1916.

La Bounty, A. O., Sea. advanced to Cox., January 3, 1916.

Richter, A. H., Sea. advanced to Cox., January 3, 1916.

Williamson, W., Sea. advanced to G.M. 3c., January 3, 1916.

Baxter, M. C., Fir. 2c. advanced to Fir. 1c., January 3, 1916.

Jones, D. H., C.P. advanced to Fir. 2c., January 3, 1916.

Lee, C. E., C.P. advanced to Fir. 2c., January 3, 1916.

Hoffman, A. J., O.S. advanced to Sea., January 3, 1916.

Hunt, S. C., O.S. advanced to Sea., January 3, 1916.

Hodges, C., O. S. advanced to Sea., January 3, 1916.

Cheney, R. H., O.S. advanced to Sea., January 3, 1916.

Cartledge, L. H., O.S. advanced to Sea., January 3, 1916.

Hogan, J. P., O.S. advanced to Sea., January 3, 1916.

Larson, A. L., O.S. advanced to Sea., January 3, 1916.

U.S.S. Helena

Barsell, W., S.C. 4c. advanced to Baker 2c., December 24, 1915.

Luloff, M.P., Pvt. issued a warrant as Corporal, December 24, 1915.

Conrey, D., Sea. advanced to S.M.M., December 27, 1916.

Casstevens, W. M., B.M. 1c. advanced to C.B.M., January 4, 1916.

U.S.S. Mohican

Tripp, G. I., El. 1c. (g) advanced to C. El., January, 6, 1916.

Ristrom, J. R., O.S. advanced to Sea., January 13, 1916.

Hanson, O., Sea. advanced to G.M. 3c., January 15, 1916.

Weber, E. W., C.P. advanced to Fir. 2c., January 15, 1916.

U.S.S. Monocacy

McInturff, H., Yeo 3c. advanced to Yeo 1c., December 3, 1916.

Teaney, L. L., C.P. advanced to Fir. 2c., December 3, 1915.

U.S. Naval Hospital, Olongapo, P.I.—Miles, W. J., H.A. 1c. honorably discharged, January 10, 1916.

U.S.S. Pompey

Charlesworth, B. E., Sea. advanced to S.M.M., January 8, 1916.

Colvin, W. S., Yeo 2c. advanced to Yeo 1c., January 15, 1916.

Fultz, E., Sea. advanced to G.M. 3c., January 15, 1916.

Lawson, W. D., Fir. 2c. advanced to Yeo 3c., January 15, 1916.

Keith, J. R., O.S. advanced to Sea., January 15, 1916.

U.S.S. Quiros

Bailey, M. P., Sea. extended his enlistment for four years, December 10, 1915.

Bailey, M. P., Sea. advanced to Cox., December 11, 1915.

Doyle, G. E., O.S. advanced to Sea., December 10, 1915.

Sargent, W. A., Fir. 2c. advanced to Fir. 1c., December 10, 1915.

Stipp, J. P., O.S. advanced to Sea., December 10, 1915.

Glowacki, P. S., O.S. advanced to Sea., January 1, 1916.

U.S.S. Samar.—King, W. L., Sea. advanced to G.M. 3c., December 16, 1915.

The Receiving Ship at Cavite, P.I.—Cots, J. W., Yeo. 3c. honorably discharged, January 3, 1916.

MISS SUZANNE SHELDON IN THE GERMAN LINES

Captured, She Is Allowed To Return To London; Her Work As Nurse

Miss Suzanne Sheldon, the American actress, long resident in London, returned recently after exciting experiences at the front as a Red Cross nurse. With her sympathetic and magnetic personality she was able to accomplish wonders with the men who had suffered from nervous shock when wounded, in one instance bringing back to a normal condition of mind a soldier who had been long in delirium and was the despair of the army doctors. Seating herself by his side and taking his hand, she interrupted the monotonous chant he had been repeating over and over for days about the big guns of the battlefield, the first words which had come to his mind when a shell struck him. The swing of the sentence had lodged in his head and he could think of nothing else.

Miss Sheldon began singing softly some old Mother Goose rhymes. They awakened childhood memories in the man, so foreign to his present environment that they attracted his attention at once, while the lilt of the words made him forget his own sing-song tune. In a short time he fell asleep, waking up in recovered consciousness. This was the first of numerous cases which were brought to Miss Sheldon, the doctors banking upon her ability to bring the men around after they had failed.

Of a daring nature, she one day went beyond the British-French lines and was discovered by the Germans in their camp. Her experiences as a prisoner of war have not been revealed in detail since her return to London, and it is supposed that she gave her word of honor not to speak of them if released, and to return at once to civilian life, far from the temptations of assisting Germany's enemies by further excursions across the line.

She and her mother, Mrs. Charles H. Sheldon, formerly of New York, and Miss Sheldon's sister, Mrs. Anthony Hope, are busily employed here in getting together supplies to send to the men at the front. Miss Sheldon is said to have become more beautiful than ever since her hard work in charity has led her away from her domestic troubles, while the gratitude which the soldiers manifest toward their "good angel" more than repays her for her labors.

She and her husband, Henry Ainley, the handsome and gifted English actor, have not lived together for several years and Miss Sheldon has been a long time recovering from her shattered romance. Ainley was a few years her junior, inexperienced and unknown to fame when she was taking important roles in the London theatres. She broke her engagement to a wealthy Englishman a week before the date set for their marriage and accepted Ainley, doing everything for him afterwards to make him successful. When he became a star he was much sought after by impressionable women and soon made no secret of his intention to pursue his own personal affairs without regard to his wife. A well-known American novelist of London, who deserted her foreign husband because she said he bored her with being so good, was Ainley's constant companion at the time of his breach with his wife.

Miss Sheldon's grandfather was Charles Sheldon of Rutland, Vt., who first developed the marble quarries of the State, and her father was for many years the manager of Carnegie Hall, New York. When she was a girl in Rutland she was the tomboy of the town and could thrash any boy of her size with the exception of her brother, Dick, who became as famous in Yale athletics as she did upon the stage.

LORD CURZON IS ABOUT TO MARRY, IS REPORT

There is again a report in London that Lord Curzen of Kedleston is about to marry, after a few months, an American—Mrs. Alfredo Duggan, whose husband died recently. Mrs. Duggan is extremely handsome and has a large fortune. Her late husband was not seen much in society, where his wife has been an admired figure. She is a Tennessean and a Catholic.

Mr. Alfredo Duggan drew his fortune from the Argentine, but he had lived for many years in Paris and more recently in London.

Lord Curzon has been mentioned before as being likely to end his widowerhood, but his friends declare that none of the other affairs looked so serious as this one. If he does become engaged it will create no small interest—but then Sir Edward Carson has shown him the way.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bankok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kulala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Taiping
Foochow	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tientsin
Yokohama	Hankow	New York

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	„ 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ..... Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office. 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,000,000
	$33,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
Hon. D. Landale, Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Sagon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
Capital contributed by the Chinese Government	Kpg. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD
Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favorise le Development u Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.
HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun (Kwanchendze)	Harbin	Tientsin
	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny (Dairen) o-A	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.
Paid-up Capital $100,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHUN,
General Manager. March 10, 1915.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up	U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits	U.S. 4,210,000
	U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.
1-A, Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
1/3 of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	„ 20,000,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsien	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	500,000

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road,

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Glds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Glds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA.
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

J. R. DER KINDEREN.
Manager.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital	$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital	14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital	4,000,000.00
Liabilities	10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M.A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Taels and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Tales or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.
6671.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted Interests allowed on Current Deposit. Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK

Founded in 1889. Shanghai. Founded in 1889.

Branches at

Berlin W., Unter den Linden 31.		
Hamburg, Schauenburgerstrasse 24		
Calcutta	Kobe	Tsinanfu
Canton	Peking	Tsingtau
Hankow	Singapore	Yokohama
Hongkong	Tientsin	

Share Capital..... Tls. 7,500,000
Current accounts kept in Taels and Dollars.

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Telegraphic Address: Berlin, Hamburg: "Chinabank."
Eastern branches: "Teutonia."

London Bankers
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Limited.
Deutsche Bank (Berlin) London Agency.
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft
Dresdnes Bank.

The following Banks and Banking houses are represented on the Board of Directors:
Bank fuer Handel and Industrie. Berlin.
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, Berlin
S. Bleichroeder, Berlin.
Deutsche Bank. Berlin.
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft. Berlin.
Dresdnes Bank, Berlin.
Mendelssohn and Co., Berlin.
National Bank fuer Deutschland. Berlin.
Jacob S. H. Stern, Frankfurt ..
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. and Co., Cologne.
A. Schaaffhausenscher Bankverojo. Cologne.
Bayerische Hypotheken and Wechselbank, Munich.

H. FROSS,
Manager.

Mary Baker Eddy's Son Passes Away

G. W. Glover, 72 years old, only son of the late Mary Baker Eddy, head of the Christian Science church, died at his home in the Black Hills, near Lead, S. D., December 27.

Glover attracted much attention before his mother's death by instituting a suit in Massachusetts to obtain a part of her fortune. He was awarded approximately $250,000 after her death. He was not a Christian Scientist.

Siccawei Weather Report

30.—A depression, developing north of the 40th parallel, spreads variable breezes on the Yellow Sea and the Gulf of Pechihli. The anticyclone remains in the Lower Yangtsze Valley. Cloudy but fine weather at Shanghai.

31.—Overcast and misty weather, at Shanghai. The wind has veered to the E. The pressure is falling at an accelerated rate.

Meteorological Readings

Monday, January 31, 1915.

WEATHER.	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm.	767.17	768.71
„ „ inches	30.20	30.26
Variation a m. for 24 h	-2.96	-2.52
Variation a m. for 12 h	-1.51	-0.98
Wind: Direction	ESE	ESE
Wind: Kilom. per hour	9	8
Wind: Miles	5.6	5.0
Temperature: Cen	5°5	6°5
Temperature: Fahr.	38.3	43.7
Humidity: 0-10	91	78
Nebulosity: 0-10	10	10
Rainfall mm.	—	—
Rn afallnches	—	—

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for three nights only
February 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

"THE BLACK BOX"

Gold Seal Special Feature Serial
in
15 Episodes—30 Parts
Tonight! 1st & 2nd Episodes—4 Reels.

The Most Extraordinary Serial Achievement ever known in the Film Business.

Story by
E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM
The great English writer of Mystery Stories.

Conceived by master minds, produced on a colossal scale, the vast superiority of this marvellous serial marks the farthest advance in photo-play production. No such combination of world-known talent and unlimited resources has ever before been possible.

THE MELBOURNE COMEDY CO.
Present a new Sketch
"THE GREAT SALE AT RIGHTAWAY'S"

Pathe's British and French Gazettes
Depicting all the latest War Incidents.
CHARLES CHAPLIN
In another Screaming Comedy, entitled
"THE ROUNDERS"
Featuring CHAS. CHAPLIN and ROSCOE ARBUCKLE.

Special Matinees on Thursday and Friday, February 3rd and 4th, at 3 p.m.

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 1st, 2nd and 3rd February, 1916

"KING COTTON"
Interesting
"AN ACCUSED WOMAN"
Drama in Four Parts
"KING GEORGE'S VISIT TO FRANCE"
Topical War Film
"MIDGETS' ROMANCE"
Comedy
"PALS" Comedy
"GUZZE THE GOLFER"
Keystone Comedy

Matinees on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday
A Different Programme on each Matinee

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 1st, 2nd and 3rd February, 1916

"AN EXCURSION IN KABYLIA"
Interesting
"HIS PHANTOM FRIEND"
Comedy in Three Parts
"GAUMONT GRAPHIC"
"PLAYING HIS MASTER CARDS"
Comic
"HIS FRIEND'S WIFE" Drama
"FATTY'S MAGIC PANTS"
Keystone Comedy

Matinee on Friday, 4th, and on Sunday, 6th
A New Programme Each Matinee

TOWA THEATRE

Corner of Chapoo and Woochang Roads

PROGRAMME
For 1st and 2nd February, 1916.

"TOPICAL NEWS"
Interesting Subject
"TROUBLE WITH COOKS"
German Comedy
"ONE ROUND O'BRIEN"
Comedy (Keystone)
"WORLD'S TOPICS"
Interesting Real Picture
"ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP"
Real Picture
"SURGEON'S TEMPTATION"
Comedy
"DUTCH CRAPE FARM"
Real Picture

The Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

COMMITTEE:
Sir E. D. Fraser, C.M.G., *President.*
A. W. Burkill — E. V. Hobbs, M.R.C.V.S
L. Midwood — H. Tiefenbacher
E. O. Cumming — Capt. G. Rabier
Dr. H. Fresson — O. M. Green
E. R. Hooper — J. K. Tweed
Col. C. D. Bruce
K. J. McEuen

The Labour of other Charities is divided among many associations, but this charity stands alone—the defender of defenceless dumb animals.

Those desirous of becoming members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is $2, will greatly oblige by forwarding same to undersigned, c/o Sun Insuranceoffice.

D. V. WANOSTROCHT,
Actina Hon. Secretary & Treasur

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination.	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Feb 3	P.M.	New York via Cape	Indra	Br.	Abscander	B & S
4	P.M	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hoperaft	C P R
7	1.00	Seattle	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	Tozawa	N. Y. K.
15	P.M.	Frisco, via Na'saki, H'lu	China	Am.	Thompson	C.M.S.S. Co
15	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. T. Co.
18	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	Hailey	C. P. R.
18	..	New York	St. Patrick	Br.		S. Tomes Co
27	noon	Seattle	Aki Maru	Jap.	Noma	N Y K
Mar 2	P.M.	New York	Indrasamba	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
17	P.M.	San Francisco etc.,	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co.
25	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	Davison	C. P. R.
Apr. 7	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hoperaft	C P R
17	P.M.	Frisco, via Na'saki, H'lu	China	Am.	Thompson	C.M.S.S. Co
22	M.P.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C P R
28	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	Hailey	C. P. R.
June 24	P.M.	Frisco, via Na'saki, H'lu	China	Am.	Thompson	C.M.S.S. Co
FOR JAPAN PORTS						
Feb 1	8.00*	Nagasaki	Yamashiro M	Jap.	Sudzuki	N. Y. K.
4	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hoperaft	C P R
4	P.M.	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	Milorzoroff	R V F
5	noon	Nagasaki, Moji	Hakusi Maru	Jap.	Kawai	N. Y. K.
18	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.,	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. T. Co.
29	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Miyazaki Maru	Jap.	Teranaka	N. Y. K.
FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.						
Feb 2	A.M.	Marseilles etc.,	Cordillera	Fr.	Mages	Cie M. M.
2	D.L.	London	Helenus	Br.	Baker	B & S
2	..	Batavia etc.	Tjikini	Dut.	Lap	H-C T. Co
6	noon	Marseilles via Cape	Atsuta Maru	Jap.	Satoh	N. Y. K.
7	..	Bombay	Sardinia	Br.	Jaffery	P. & O.
10		Genoa, London	Mongara	Br.	Drake	P & O
15	D.L.	Liverpool	Pingsuey	Br.	Brown	B. & S.
16	D.L.	Liverpool	Knight Companion	Br.	Kendall	B. & S.
16	..	Marseilles etc.,	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Vallat	Cie M M
20		Bombay	Namur	Br.	Collyer	P & O
20	11 00*	Marseilles via Cape	Hitachi Maru	Jap.	Satoh	N Y K
FOR SOUTHERN PORTS						
Feb 1	P.M.	Hongkong via Manila	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A T. Co
1	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	Eedy	B. & S.
1	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Kiukiang	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
1	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtah	Chi.	Stewart	C.M.S.N.Co
1	8.00*	Takao, Formosa	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	Yamaga	N. Y. K.
1	P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	Chi.	Taylor	C.M.SN.Co.
2	D.L.	Amoy, Swatow.	Hoihow	Br.	Ritchie	B. & S.
2	4.00	Ningpo	Shengking	Br.	McIntosh	B. & S.
3	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Siukiang	Br.	Williams	B. & S.
5	P.M.	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	Hailey	C. P. R.
7	9.00*	Swatow	Hanyang	Br.	Rickett	B. & S.
8	noon	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	Gibbs	B. & S.
9	noon	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
16	P.M.	Hongkong	Nippon Maru	Jap.	Smith	A. Tdg. Co
FOR NORTHERN PORTS						
Feb 1	8.00*	Dalny	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	Satoh	S. M. R.
3	D.L.	w.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Kingsing	Br.	Meyrick	B. & S.
3	D.L.	Dalny	Shansi	Br.	Simons	B. & S.
4	11.00*	Tsingtau, Dalny	Kobe Maru	Jap.	Fujima	S. M. M.
4	P.M.	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	Milorzoroff	R. V. F.
6	10.00*	w.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	Bennett	B. & S.
FOR RIVER PORTS						
Feb 1	M.N	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. K.
1	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	Pickard	B. & S.
1	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	Sellar	J. M. & Co.
2	M.N.	do	Siangyang M.	Jap.	Scott	N. K. K.
2	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	Somm'ville	B. & S.
4	M.N	do	Leonyi	Br.	Frazier	B. & S.
5	M.N.	do	Kinling	Br.	Newcomb	B. & S.
6	M.N	do	Kiangfoo	Chi.	Miller	C.M.S.N.Co
8	M.N	do	Poyang	Br.	Carnaghan	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Jan 30	Ningpo	Shengking	1034	Br.	McIntosh	B. & S.	C.N.C.W.
Jan 30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi	Edgren	Ningshao	N.S.C.W.
Jan 30	Hankow	Wuchang	1924	Br.	Pickard	B. & S.	C.N.C.W.
Jan 30	Hongkong	Hoihow	896	Br.	Ritchie	B. & S.	C.N.C.W.
Jan 30	Hankow	Suiwo	1203	Br.	Sellar	B. & S.	HW
Jan 30	Hankow	Tachang Maru	1681	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. K.	
Jan 31	Hongkong	Siukiang	1665	Br.	Williams	B. & S.	W T W
Jan 31	Dalny	Sakaki Maru	2986	Jap.	Satoh	S M. R. Co	W W
Jan 31	Japan	Cordillera	6007	Fr.	Mage	Cie. M. M.	
Jan 31	Japan	Matsu Maru	1585	Jap.	Iwamoto		
Jan 31	Japan	Glenlogan	3809	Br.	Henderson	G. L. Co	
Jan 31	Japan	Sodegaura Maru	779	Jap.	Akimoto	M. B. K.	
Jan 31	Foochow	Hsinyu	1629	Chi.	Richards	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 31	Swatow	Essang	1127	Br.	Baker	J. M. & Co.	
Jan 31	Dalny	Hakushin Maru	900	Jap.	Yebiko	S. M. R.	W W
Jan 31	Japan	Omi Maru	2501	Jap.	Yoshikawa	N. Y. K.	N.Y.K.W.
Jan 31	Japan	Kaiko Maru	996	Jap.	Yenoke	M.B.K.	
Jan 31	Hankow	Tatung	1590	Br.	Somf'ville	B. & S.	CNW
Jan 31	Hankow	Siangyang M.	3335	Jap.	Scott	N K K &Co	N.Y.K.W.
Jan 31	Hankow	Tsangtah	475	Br.	Slown	C.I &E.L Co	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan 30	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	2803	Jap.	Takano	N K K
30	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Chuysang	1424	Br.	Holmwood	J. M. & Co
30	Hankow, etc.	Changon	1289	Br.	Tindall	Geddes & C.
30	Hankow, etc.,	Nganking	1467	Br.	Wavell	B. & S.
30	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	1355	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
30	Foochow	Hsean	837	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.SN.Co
30	Japan	Andre Lebon	7000	Fr.	Vallat	Cie M M
30	Japan	Juho Maru	999	Jap.	Ozawa	M.B.K.
30	Milke	Fukuju Maru	1243	Jap.	Kokobu	M B K
30	Nagasaki	Take Maru	760	Jap.	Ikara	M. B. K.
30	Tsingtau	Harada Maru	340	Jap.	Hagihara	S. M. R Co.
30	Suminoye	Stavropol	686	Rus.	Boyko	M. B. K.
30	Japan	Awa Maru	3912	Jap.	Hori	N. Y. K.
31	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	1585	Chi.	Mellwain	C. M. SNCo
31	Moji, Kobe	Japan	3806	Br.	Seddon	Sasson
31	Hankow	Hanyang	1129	Br.	Puckett	B. & S.
31	Karatzu	Toyora Maru	1616	Jap.	Shimidzu	M. B. Co.
31	Port Arthur	Genzan Maru	1140	Jap.	Tanaka	M. B. K.
31	Ningpo	Shengking	1650	Br.	McIntish	B. & S.
31	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	Edgren	N. S N. Co

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan 31	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	1205	Br.	Jackson	J. M. & Co.
31	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	2091	Jap.	Sato	S.M.R.Co
31	Hankow, etc.,	Yohyang Maru	2225	Jap.	Takeshita	N Y K
31	Hankow, etc.,	Kiangwah	2324	Chi.	Wade	C.M.SN.Co.
31	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	1355	Br.	Eedy	B. & S.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B N B	Dec. 20	Nagasaki	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	17	313	Fewel
1 c	Jan. 7	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
P & O B I	Oct. 31	Yangtze	Helena	Am g-b.	1897	12	207	Brotherton

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.		
Antilochus	Jan.	5
Atreus	Jan.	30
City of Colombo	Jan.	23
Harima Maru	Dec.	18
Kamo Maru	Dec.	12
Kashima Maru	Dec.	26
Kioto	Dec.	14
Lycaon	Dec.	18
Mishima Maru	Jan.	9
Nellore	Jan.	30
Peleus	Dec.	31
Pyrrhus	Dec.	8
Suwa Maru	Jan.	23
Tydeus	Jan.	16
Yangtsze	Jan.	23
For Marseilles, etc.		
Athos	Jan.	8
Polynesien	Dec.	8
Porthos	Jan.	26
Taki Maru	Jan.	19
For Bombay		
Kashmir**	Jan.	24
Nankin**	Dec.	26
Novara**	Jan.	10
For Vancouver, etc.		
Awa Maru	Jan.	30
Chicago Maru	Dec.	5
Ide Maru	Jan.	13
J. A. Moffett	Jan.	5
Sado Maru	Jan.	20
Shimpo Maru	Dec.	10
Tamba Maru	Dec.	19
Yokohama Maru	Dec.	28
For New York		
Daylight S.V.	Nov.	9
Invercivde	Nov.	28
Skipton Castle	Jan.	22
Tuscan Prince	Jan.	26
For San Francisco, etc.		
Bessie Dollar	Jan.	23
Chiyo Maru	Jan.	29
Manila Maru	Dec.	24
Panama Maru	Dec.	16
Shinyo Maru	Jan.	1
Tacoma Maru	Jan.	16
Tenyo Maru	Dec.	3
For Copenhagen		
Madala	Nov.	24
Yeddo	Nov.	21

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

	Sailed	*Due
Alcinous	Jan. 1	Feb. 16
Benalder	Dec. 4	Feb. 15
Benarty	Dec. 20	Feb. 30
Demodocus	Jan. 8	Feb. 18
Fushimi Maru	Jan. 15	Feb. 25
Glenstrae	Dec. 1	Feb. 28
Hirano Maru	Jan. 29	Mar. 10
Kamo Maru	Feb. 26	Apr. 7
Kashima Maru	Mar. 11	Apr. 21
Kitano Maru	Jan. 1	Feb. 11
Katori Maru	Feb. 16	Mar. 24
Kintrick	Jan. 29	Mar. 24
Keemun		Mar. 4
Laertes	Nov. 20	Feb. 8
Laomedon	Dec. 18	Feb. 10
Machaon	Jan. 15	Feb. 25
Malta**	Feb. 5	Mar. 16
Mishima Maru	Mar. 25	May. 5
Miyazaki Maru	Dec. 18	Feb. 30
Monmouthshire	Dec. 5	Feb. 15
Namur**	Jan. 13	Feb. 3
Nankin**	Jan. 27	Feb. 17
Nagoya	Feb. 5	Mar. 23
Nore	Dec. 24	Feb. 10
Novara**	Feb. 10	Mar. 2
Pingsuey	Dec. 3	Feb. 6
Prostesilaus	Dec. 18	Feb. 2
Rhesus	Dec. 26	Feb. 4
Telamachus	Oct. 30	Feb. 16
Teiresias	Jan. 18	Feb. 25
Teucer	Jan. 29	Mar. 26

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

Aki Maru	Jan. 11	Feb. 8
Empress of Japan	Jan. 1	Feb. 4
Monteagle	Jan. 5	Feb. 18
Tamba Maru	Jan. 25	Feb. 22
Yokohama Maru	Feb. 4	Mar. 2

FROM NEW YORK

City of Baroda	Nov. 29	Feb. 10
City of Bristol	Nov. 25	Feb. 29
Denbigh Hall	Dec. 18	Feb. 29
Egremont Castle	Nov. 6	Feb. 5
Grena	Nov. 24	Feb. 25
Indrawadi	Dec. 30	Feb. 28
Indraghiri	Dec. 17	Feb. 15
Kansas	Oct. 27	Feb. 1
Kathlamba	Oct. 23	Feb. 16
Lincluden	Dec. 25	Mar. 6
Prometheus	Nov. 27	Feb. 29
Royal Prince	Jan. 10	Mar. 15
St. Patrick	Oct. 24	Feb. 20
Tottori Maru	Dec. 24	Feb. 6
Welsh Prince	Nov. 12	Feb. 10

FROM MARSEILLES

Amazone	Jan. 24	Feb. 24
Atlantique	Jan. 9	Feb. 10

FROM GOTHENBURG

Chile	Dec. 8	Feb. 15
Japan	Dec. 2	Feb. 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

Canada Maru	Feb. 8	Mar. 16
Mexico Maru	Jan. 11	Feb. 15
Nippon Maru	Jan. 22	Feb. 30
Panama Maru	Jan. 7	Feb. 1
Shinyo Maru	Feb. 9	Mar. 17
Tenyo Maru	Jan. 8	Feb. 18

*Due date is approximate

**Transhipment from Colombo

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Tachang Maru, Capt. Y. Kurikawa, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Tuesday, February 1, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Siangyang Maru, Capt. J. A. Scott, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. wharf on Wednesday, February 2, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangfoo, Capt. Miller, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The str. Kwangtah, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The str. Poochi, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Tuesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG via MANILA.—The str. Tenyo Maru, Capt. S. Togo, will leave on Tuesday, February 1, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m. For passage apply to the American Trading Company.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. S. Yamaga, will be despatched from the Co's. Yangtszepoo Wharf on February 1, at 8 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HONGKONG.—The str. Nippon Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Wednesday, February 16. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. S. Togo, will be despatched on Friday, February 18. Passengers booked to all points in America and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Co., Agents.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. S. Togo, will be despatched on Friday, February 18. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Co., Agents.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Shanghai on Saturday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The s.s. Kansas, from New York via ports left Kobe for Moji and Shanghai on Friday, January 28, and is expected to arrive here today.

The Swedish East Asiatic Co's s.s. Japan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday and is expected to arrive at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf today.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Chiyuen, left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinyu, left Foochow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Astrachan (chartered), left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Friday.

The T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru sailed from Nagasaki on Sunday and may be expected to arrive at Woosung at 6 a.m. today. She will be despatched for Hongkong via Manila on Tuesday, February 1, and the tender conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m. on the same day.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Saggitarius left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Saturday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Pingsuey left Hongkong for Shanghai at 11 a.m. yesterday.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services R.M. s.s. Monteagle arrived at Yokohama at 10.30 a.m. yesterday, sailed for Kobe at midnight, and is due to arrive at the latter port at 7 a.m. tomorrow.

The watermark at Hankow on the 27th instant was 4'2", at Kiukiang on the following day 4'9", and at Wuhu on the 29th instant 4' 0".

The C.M. s.s. Poochi left Foochow for Shanghai on Sunday.

Passengers Arrived

Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Dalny:—Mr. W. M. Naughtan, Mr. M. Murata, Mr. T. Ishibashi, Mr. U. Masumato.

Per M.M. s.s. Cordillere from Yokohama:—Mr. A. Morducovitch, Mr. Tong Shung-duck, Mr. Ching Yo-yung, Mr. Ching Kum-wa, Mr. Yo Wai-ming, Mr. Yet Yen-yeun, Mrs. Kwo Chen and 2 infants, Mrs. Jose, Miss Jose. From Kobe:—Mr. G. Hamel, Mr. O. Koyama, Mr. J. Koyama, Mr. F. Koyama Mr. Z. Koyama, Mr. Z. Yasui, Mr. T. Yoshido, Mr. G. Oki, Mr. K. Sakai, Mr. K. Sakai, Mr. K. Nakai, Mr. Y. Takino, Miss C. Kiba, Mr. O. Takenaka, Mr. K. Doike, Mr. K. Kiba, Mr. G. Tsujinchi, Mr. O. Kajima, Mr. J. Nizutani, Mr. K. Koda, Mr. Y. Shimizu, Mr. Y. Tsujinchi, Mr. Z. Kuroda, Mr. M. Kajima, Mr. G. Okano, Mr. F. Oka. From Yokohama:—Mr. B. Panjoomall. From Kobe:—Mr. F. J. Bois, Mr. J. M. Bodin.

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Helps and child, Miss H. E. Hendricks, Rev. E. Walker, Mr. S. Boxer, Mr. and Mrs. Carago, Mrs. Bingham, Miss Halley, Mr. J. B. Southmayd, and Mr. and Mrs. Upward.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinyu from Foochow:—Mrs. L. H. Juld, Miss H. Sahd, Miss J. Adams, Mr. H. Heassy, and Mr. Jacko.

Per I.-C. s.s. Suiwo from Hankow:—Rev. Luck, Mr. P. Weeks, Dr. Lifoki, Mr. Chun, and Mr. Ching Lou.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ninghsao from Ningpo:—Mr. Etorust, and Mr. Karlsfadd.

Per C.N. s.s. Shengking from Tientsin:—Mr. Hubert.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru:—Messrs. S. Saji, K. Nagai, D. Kato, and Mrs. L. S. Goodall.

Passengers Departed

Per P. and O. s.s. Nellore for London:—Mr. W. F. Gauld, Mr. J. H. Berry, Mr. J. J. McLeavy, Mr. C. Finnis. For Hongkong:—Messrs. W. A. Ray, N. H. Colleyshaw, P. Hyde, Dien Woo, Pai Tse-koh, Miou Men, C. R. Shaw, I. G. Lock, Wang Mongkong, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cranston.

Per s.s. Anping for Ningpo:—Messrs. D. P. Griffin, E. T. Forestur and H. P. Wadman.

Per s.s. Shengking for Ningpo:—Mrs. Nield.

Per s.s. Anhui for Hongkong:—Mrs. MacDonald, Mrs. Northcombe, Mrs. McIntyre, and Mr. A. S. Murch.

Per s.s. Luenho for Wuhu:—Mr. H. Cunninghan. For Kiukiang:—Dr. Kupfer.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender Whangpoo conveying departing passengers and mails to the M.M. s.s. Cordillere will leave the Co.'s jetty at 9.30 a.m.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlsen	Carlowitz	N G L B 1
Jan 26	Hongkong	Atreus	4291	Br.	Williamson	B. & S.	P W E
Jan 29	Hongkong	Anhui	1355	Br.	Eedy	B. & S.	W T W.
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4244	Aus	Tricovich	Aus. Lloyd	B VI
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3561	Aus.	Tarabuchia	Aus. Lloyd	C M E W
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2657	Ger.	Voerbeek	H. D. & Co	B XIII
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	Hense	H. D. & Co.	10 p.
Jan 20	Dalny	George	777	Rus	Oral	K M A	W W
Jan 28	Japan	Gemini	1366	Br.	Jones	M. B. K.	10 p.
Jan 17	Portland	Hugh Hogan	855	Am.	Forrest	J. M. & Co	10 p
Jan 20	Swatow	Hsinfung	1385	Chi.	Hamblin	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 20	Hongkong	Hsinchang	1120	Chi.	Ross	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 23	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	Stott	B. & S.	C.N.C.W.
Jan 28	Hankow	Hanping	981	Chi.	Rogers	B. & S.	HYPW
Jan 28	Foochow	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	Mackinnon	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 29	Chefoo	Hsinchi	2711	Chi.	Wilks	C.M.S N Co	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 30	Japan	Helenus	4810	Br.	Baker	B. & S.	
Jan 30	Hongkong	Hoihow	896	Br.	Freer	B. & S.	C N C W
Jan 30	Dalny	Indra	3620	Br.	Abscander	B. & S.	
Jan 3	Hongay	Kaho	981	Chi.	Hoeg	Moller & Co	M.B.K.W.
Jan 18	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	Glen	C.M.SN.Co.	T K D W
Jan 21	Hankow	Kiangkwan	1450	Chi.	Conley	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 29	Hankow	Kiangwah	2321	Chi.	Wade	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 29	Dalny	Kohoku Maru	161	Jap.	Yamaga	N. Y. K.	OSKYW
Jan 29	Hongkong	Knight C'panion	4625	Br.	Kendall	B. & S.	H W Y K
Jan 30	Swatow	Kiukiang	1228	Br.	Jones	B. & S.	W T W
Jan 29	Hankow	Luenho	1785	Br.	Jackson	J. M. & Co.	S H W
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger	Ratke	Melchers	N G L B 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger	Lehmann	Melchers	N G L B 1
Jan 26	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	Lyons	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
Jan 28	Dalny	Ninju Maru	270	Jap.	Kawamoto	Suzuki	Int D W
Jan 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan	Peterson	G. N. T. Co.	8 p.
July 30	Tsingtao	Siking	1840	Ger.	Artelt	H. A. L.	9 p.
July 30	Kobe	Silesia	5446	Aus	Martinolich	Aus. Lloyd	C M L W
Dec 16	Yangtze	Shuhun	495	Chi.	Chinese	S N Co	KNDW
Jan 30	Hankow	Suiwo	1785	Br.	Sellar	J. M. & Co	H W
Jan 17	Tientsin	Tungwah	746	Chi.	Ross	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 27	Japan	Tatsei Maru	1473	Jap.	Miura	M. B. Co.	10 P
Jan 29	Amoy	Tjikini	2488	Du.	Lap	H.-C. T. Co.	K.M.A.W
Jan 29	Hongkong	Taishun	1216	Chi.	Westland	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 30	Hankow	Tachang Maru	1681	Jap.	Kurikawa	N. K. K.	
Jan 29	Swatow	Woosang	1127	Br.	Smith	J. M. & Co	
Jan 30	Hankow	Wuchang	1430	Br.	Pickard	B. & S.	C N C W
Jan 29	Hankow	Yohyang Maru	1967	Jap.	Takeshita	N. K. K.	L P D W
Jan 29	Japan	Yamashiro Maru	2068	Jap.	Suzuki	N. Y. K.	N.Y.K.W.
Jan 30	Chwangtao	Yei Maru	1513	Jap.	Matsumoto	K. M. A.	

C. P. R.

Homeward Sailings Canada, U.S., Europe.
(Subject to Change)

Empress of Japan....	Feb.	4
Monteagle	,,	18
Empress of Russia ..	Mch.	25
Empress of Japan....	Apr.	7
Empress of Asia . ..	,,	22
Monteagle	,,	28
Empress of Russia ..	May	20
Empress of Japan....	June	9
Empress of Asia	,,	17
Monteagle ..:.....	July	7
Empress of Russia ..	,,	15

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "CHIYO MARU"	22,000	tons	28 Jan.
,, "TENYO MARU"	22,000	tons	18 Feb.
,, "SHINYO MARU"	22,000	tons	17 Mar.
,, "CHIYO MARU"	22,000	tons	11 Apr.
,, "TENYO MARU"	22,000	tons	6 May
,, "SHINYO MARU"	22,000	tons	3 June
,, "CHIYO MARU"	22,000	tons	28 June.

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S. "PERSIA MARU"	9,000	tons	10 Feb.
,, "NIPPON MARU"	11 000	tons	6 Mar.
,, "PERSIA MARU"	9,000	tons	4 Apr.
,, "NIPPON MARU"	11,000	tons	28 May
,, "PERSIA MARU"	9,000	tons	20 June

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S. "SHINYO MARU"	22,000	tons	27 Feb.
,, "CHIYO MARU"	22,000	tons	26 Mar.

From Shanghai to Manila and Hongkong

S.S. "TENYO MARU"	22,000	tons	1 Feb.

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.
THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.
SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.
Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.
RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shanghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.
For further information, rates of passage money and freight, apply to
THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, *Agents.*
Telephone No. 3229. 53, Szechuen Road.

C. M. S. S. CO.

CHINA MAIL S.S. Co.

(SHIPS FLY THE AMERICAN FLAG)
American Mail Line
FROM
Shanghai to San Francisco via the Sunshine Belt.
Calling at Nagasaki and Honolulu only.
First Class service at special reduced rates.
Reduced rates to Missionaries.

PROPOSED SAILINGS

FROM SHANGHAI TO HONGKONG VIA MANILA.
S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails Jan. 31st., 1916.
FROM SHANGHAI TO SAN FRANCISCO
S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails Feb. 15th., 1916.
S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails April 17th., 1916.
S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails June 24th., 1916.

Through Tickets and Bills of Lading issued to all the principal cities of the United States & Canada, also through tickets to Europe.
For further information, rates

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

The Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors held on Monday, 17th January, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 5 per cent equal to 5 Tael cents per share on the Capital of the Company, on Wednesday, 16th February, 1916, to Shareholders on record on that date. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 1st February, 1916, to 16th February, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.
General Managers.

Dated, 17th January, 1916,
13, Nanking Road, Shanghai.
8490

The Semambu Rubber Estates, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors held on Monday, 17th January, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 5 per cent equal to 5 Tael Cents per share on the Capital of the Company, on Wednesday, 16th February, 1916, to Shareholders on record on that date. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 1st February, 1916, to 16th February, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.
General Managers.

Dated, 17th January, 1916,
13, Nanking Road, Shanghai.
8491

Wanted, 300 Buyers for our pure wool "Jason" Hose and ½ Hose. 17 Qualities, at "pre-war" prices. Apply, 129, North Soochow Road.

Wanted, 500 Gentlemen to take advantage of "pre-war," prices on: Sweaters, Wolsey Underwear, Boots and Shoes, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Silk Socks, etc. Apply, 129, North Soochow Rd.

Wanted, parents studying economy to inspect our outfitting goods for children.

H. G. HILL & Co.
129, North Soochow Road,
next to General Hospital.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER
"The machine you will eventually buy."
DODWELL & CO. LTD.,
UNDERWOOD
TYPEWRITER DEPT.
B-202, Kiangse Road
Repairs Tel. 3805 Supplies
8589

KIANGWAN RACES

4th, 5th and 7th February, 1916.
Off Day (12th February).
1st Saddling Bell at 1.15 p.m. Daily.

ENTRANCE TICKETS: $1 per day.

RACE BOOKS: 40 cents per copy obtainable at the Club House, 126, Bubbling Well Road; Lee Hing Printing Co., 3, Szechuen Road, and at the Gate.

SPECIAL TRAINS: 12.50 p.m., 1.25 p.m., 2.20 p.m.

Complimentary Tickets issued for the year 1915 are now null and void.

By order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.
International Recreation Club.
8618

Bank Holidays

The Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday, the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 7th February, on account of China New Year Holidays.
8622

British Government 5 Per Cent. Exchequer Bonds.

H. B. M's. Treasury have given notice of an unlimited issue of Exchequer Bonds bearing interest at 5% per annum, to be issued at par and redeemable in five years, free of all taxes to foreign residents.

Bonds are in denominations of £5, £20, £50 and £100.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation are prepared to telegraph applications for the Bonds free of charge. Further particulars can be obtained at the Bank.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. STEPHEN,
Manager.
Shanghai, 17th January, 1916.
8492

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants	2
Clerks	42
Typists	2
Overseers	18
Stenographers	3
Watchmen	3
Printer	1

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary
6872

In the Courts

Held Up By Crackers

Twenty prisoners were before the Mixed Court yesterday charged with being concerned in the many armed robberies that have been committed in the Settlement since the beginning of winter. It was said that the men were part of a big organization of bandits who have been systematically robbing Chinese shopkeepers.

The head of the band has not been captured but his name has been mentioned by some of the accused. Most of the men have made confessions and have taken detectives to the shops they have robbed.

Mr. C. F. Garstin, the British assessor, and Magistrate Kuan were on the bench. Mr. K. E. Newman prosecuted the case for the police. Mr. Newman explained that 12 of the prisoners were charged with taking part in the actual crimes while the others were alleged to be associates of the thieves.

When put on the stand the prisoners admitted that they had been in the gangs that made the robberies, but protested that in every case it was the others who went inside and committed the crime. All efforts to discover where the bandits' arms came from were unsuccessful. Again it was always the other fellow who had the revolver. One prisoner testified that he was inveigled into joining one of the raids by a facetious comrade who told him that they were "going out to play."

Ting Weh-pau, robber No. 7, gave evidence that supports the contention that it is not necessary to have a revolver to commit a robbery in a Chinese shop. All you need is something that looks like a gun and sounds like a gun. Ting said that the particular wing of the brigand army with which he worked hit upon an ingenious scheme to supply their need of weapons.

He said that they made their "revolvers" by wrapping lead foil from cigarette packages about Chinese crackers. The foil gave the counterfeit weapon a sinister gleam and the cracker furnished a report loud enough to convince the bravest merchant. These makeshifts were successful in holding up an opium shop at No 208, Pakhoi Road.

The case was remanded for a further hearing this afternoon.

Obituary

Mrs. M. O. Ferreira

The funeral of the late Mrs. Maria Ozorio Ferreira took place yesterday at 5.15 p.m. at the Pahsienjao Cemetery. The Rev. Father Jacquinot conducted the ceremony at the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, after which the cortege proceeded to the cemetery. The following were pall-bearers:—Mr. A. Britto, Mr. W. Goulboun, Mr. B. Costa, Mr. F. Meyer, Mr. A. Collaco, Mr. C. Sequeira.

Wreaths were sent by many, including Messrs. W. Sanches, C. Sequeira, W. Spencer-Ozorio, B. da Costa, A. Collaco and Mrs. Rozario.

Sir C. R. Markham
Reuter's Service

London, January 30.—The death is announced of Sir Clements Robert Markham.

News Brevities

The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) states: The Italian Ambassador to Tokio fainted on January 28 and he is in a very critical condition. There seems to be no hope for recovery.

* * *

The attitude of the House of Peers has become clear and the Government has also decided to fight out the disputed questions and the political duel between the Peers and the Government will be publicly carried out. The newspapers which support the Government have commenced to attack the Peers and those who intrigue to overthrow the Cabinet. Those who advocate for a Cabinet to be formed under General Count Terauchi, the Governor General of Chosen, will make their cause clear.

* * *

The wreck of the steamer Hsintai, sunk last July on the east side of the fairway below Pheasant Point, is no longer an obstruction to navigation. Its mark boat has been withdrawn.

* * *

The home of Sir Havilland de Sausmarez at No. 3, Yates Road was robbed Sunday morning. The thief got in through a side window and took an overcoat, two hats and an umbrella from the hall. Drawers of a writing table had been gone through in search of valuables.

* * *

A big haul was made by armed robbers last night when a band of four broke into the home of a wealthy Chinese at No. 496 Avenue Road. Three of the men were armed. The band got $1,000 worth of jewelry and clothing and then escaped. As usual in such cases, the victims waited an hour before coming around to the police station and reporting their loss. The robbery occurred about 6.30 o'clock.

Wedding

Mitchell-Otis

A romance that began in Shanghai during the exciting revolutionary days of 1911 resulted on January 2 in the marriage of Miss Dora Collins Otis and Mr. Mason Edward Mitchell at Maryville, Missouri. When the romance began, Mr. Mitchell was on the U. S. warship Albany which was stationed here for the protection of foreigners. Miss Otis was a refugee. She had fled to Shanghai from Soochow where she was principal of the Industrial School of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The engagement was announced in May of the year following their meeting here.

Mr. Mitchell went home in 1912, and has lately been on duty in the South Seas, where he was superintendent of schools in American Samoa. Miss Otis returned from China last year.

Mr. Mitchell is a citizen of Arkansas, and was for several years with the U. S. navy. He saw service in Cuba during the Spanish-American war.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell will leave Tuesday for Conway, Ark., via St. Louis and Memphis, on their wedding trip. After a visit with relatives in Tennessee and Arkansas they will go to Dallas, Texas, where Mr. Mitchell has been sent by the Navy League.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell received many beautiful presents, from China, Japan, Panama and the Philippine Islands.

10 TARA CREW MISSING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 30.—A list received of the survivors of the auxiliary warship Tara shows that only ten of the crew are missing.

CIDERSIDE NOTES

Station Agent Fred Culver came near losing his job yesterday afternoon. He was up in Walt Tuttle's Restaurant and Oyster Parlor eating a ham sandwich for lunch when all of a sudden he heard a train whistle. He had to run like the mischief to get to the depot in time, but he made it all right. Fred thought at first it was a special train, but it turned out to be the one-ten, which was on time for the first time in thirteen years.

Hen Thompson slaughtered a hog last Wednesday and expects to be busy for the next few days salting it down and curing the hams and bacon. Ye Scribe was the recipient of a fine mess of spareribs, for which many thanks.

Oscar Bushwick wants to join the Fire Department, his idea being that he'll be able to get out evenings once in a while when there's a fire. It's a good scheme, but supposing there should be a false alarm some night! Oscar would have an awful hard time convincing his wife that he wasn't responsible for it.

Somebody threw a banana peel on the sidewalk in front of the Post Office the other day and Constable Ed Bean stepped on it and nearly broke his neck. Ed is trying to get O. M. Wick, our popular Staple and Fancy Grocer, to tell who he sold that banana to, but O. M. says that would be a violation of professional confidence. Ed says he's got a good mind to arrest O. M. for contempt of court or something.

Pete Barlow will give a lecture on "Naval Preparedness" next Monday night in the First M. E. Church. Pete is an expert on this subject, he having seen a naval parade down in New York during the Hudson-Fulton celebration some years ago.

Doc Wise has invented a non-refillable bottle which he expects to make a lot of money out of as soon as he gets it perfected. He's got one on exhibition in his up-to-date pharmacy filled with lemon extract, and he's willing to pay a hundred dollars to anybody that can fill it up again after it's emptied. The only trouble with it is he can't find any way to empty the bottle without breaking it.

Sid Trimble answered an "ad" in the paper where a man wanted a caretaker for his house to sleep on the premises. Sid hasn't got any answer yet, but if sleeping on the premises is all the caretaker is expected to do he would be just the man for the job.

Ab Dusenberry's brother-in-law, who is editing an agricultural paper out in Michigan, sends Ab a free copy of it every week. Ab reads it from cover to cover, and says he gets a whole lot of pointers out of it about how not to run a farm.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on January 25, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	12-18
Mutton	„	12-18
Pork	„	20-25
Veal	„	20-25
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	16-20
Pomfret	„	20-25
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	20-25
Salmon	„	18-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	14-16
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.00-2.50
Duck	„	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	80-1.00
Hare	„	30-35
Partridge	„	40-50
Pheasant	„	50-60
Pigeons	„	20-25
Plover	„	10-12
Quail	„	18-20
Snipe	„	16-18
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Teal	each	14-16
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Wild Geese	„	30-40
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Pigeon	„	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb	12-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	4-5
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	16-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	15-20
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-10
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pears	per lb.	8-14
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	per lb.	14-15
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	4-6
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-20
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	10-15
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	5-6
Peas	„	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.00-2.40
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.65
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.4'
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies ..	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.00
Bran	„	$2.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.25
Stove Coal	„	Tls.16.00
Coke ..	„	Tls.12.00
Firewood	per 80 bundles	$1.00

H. KILNER.

NOTICE

The Firm of
WALTER DUNN & Co.
have moved to
new premises
No. A133, Szechuen Road
Telephone 805

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.08	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays					
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4 45	18 27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1 25	1.25
4 .55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Local 8	Mail 8				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12 43	2 71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19 26
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15 23
15 12	19.38	149	dep. Techow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.0
7		221				8
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Taianfu	dep.	3 56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1 04	12.41
12.45	3.59		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.0	10.02
17.46	9.03		arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
9		421				10
6.10	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	2 .50
11.30	13.18		arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13 28	523	dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	6 1	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	6 2	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp. 7.05	Fast
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking Ferry / Nanking	Shanghai arr. / Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00	193	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line

8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow	dep.	6.15	10.45

Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line

11.20	17.3	dep. Lincheng	arr.	8.08	14.38
12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang	dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,
Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" **ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"**

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.53	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	10.58	3.26	4.18
Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.25
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Yeh Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10 09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU **ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO**

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.40	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.10				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	9 37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking To Shanghai—Down**

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 1 & 2 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express S.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansiang..	8.08		9.31	10.56	1.26	4.08	6.00	
Kunshan	8.53		10.33	11.35		4.54	7.09	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	9.40		11.34	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
SOOCHOW .. dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. arr.	10.40		12.58		3.27	7.03		2.09
WUSIH .. dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.40		2.05		4.18	8.07		3.14
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			
TANYANG .. dep.	12.48	8.03	3.22		5.11			
CHINKIANG arr.	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.41			5.14
CHINKIANG dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 1 & 2 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express S.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..			..	..			
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG.. arr.	8.37			10.23	2.37		5.49	0.46
dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG .. arr.	9.46			11.24	3.20		6.50	
dep.	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.48	4.08		8.09	2.09
dep.	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			2.19
WUSIH .. arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.47		9.32	3.42	5.54			5.14
dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nansiang	2.33	9.20	11.50	5.59		4.09		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	2.56	9.55	12.10	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars
*Connects with the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Shanghai to Woosung—Down (Branch Line) **Woosung to Shanghai—Up**

MILES.	STATIONS.	A a.m.	B a.m.	C a.m.	D p.m.	E p.m.	F p.m.	G p.m.	H p.m.
	SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	6.20	7.45	10.05	12.15	2.00	3.30	5.25	7.45
3.46	Kiangwan	6.29	7.54	10.14	12.24	2.09	3.39	5.34	7.54
10.19	WOOSUNG FORTS ....arr.	6.50	8.15	10.35	12.45	2.30	4.00	5.55	8.15

MILES.	STATIONS.	J a.m.	K a.m.	L a.m.	M p.m.	N p.m.	O p.m.	P p.m.	Q p.m.
	WOOSUNG FORTS ....dep.	6.55	8.20	10 45	1.15	2.40	4.10	6.00	8.25
6.73	Kiangwan	7.17	8.42	11.07	1.37	3.02	4.32	6.22	8.47
10.19	SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	7.25	8.50	11.15	1.45	3.10	4.40	6.30	8.55

LIGHT TYPE A.M.
DARK TYPE P.M.

Business and Official Notices

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Auctioneers, Expert Valuers.

Sales-room

134-135A, Szechuen Road,

Telephone No. 2653.

Personal attention given to House Auctions

A/C Sales rendered within 3 days of sale.

Cash advances made on goods entrusted to our sales.

Terms on application.

W. FUNDER & CO.

Have been favoured with instructions from

Mrs. Jensen

To sell within her residence No. 29 Kiangse Road, 1st floor.

TO-DAY

at 10 a.m.

The whole of her

Superior Household Furniture

Including:—

Green Axminster Carpet, Bookcases and Books, Silver and Curio Cabinet, Overmantels, Sofa, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Piano Stools and Music Files, Tables, Pictures and Engravings.

Chinese Silver Ware, Superior E.P. Ware, also Fine Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Double and Single, with Bedding, Large Dressing Tables, Wardrobes, Davenport, Chest of Drawers, also a large Map of the World.

AND

One Splendid Grand Piano by Winkelman (Robinson Piano Co.)

One Upright Piano by Bluthner

Two White Enamelled Baths

On view Today and Monday.

8622

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

L. Moore & Co., Ltd.

(Established 1874)

Have been favoured with instructions from

THE LANDLORDS CONCERNED

To sell by public auction

ON

Tuesday and Wednesday, February 8th and 9th,

at 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.,

The whole of

The Stock-in-Trade of

THE BROADWAY DRAPERY

AND

OUTFITTING STORES

No. 1B, Broadway

which will be sold absolutely without reserve.

Winter and Spring Underclothing, Gent's Outfitting Goods, Ladies' Silk Hose, New Clothing, Ribbons, Piece Goods, Satin, Silk, Collars, Gloves, Leather Goods, Athletic Underwear, and a very large quantity of Sundry Outfitting Goods, in all

About 1,000 Lots

On View on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, 5th, 6th and 7th February.

8616

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

MOTOR? WEST 1090. ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

OMAR KHAYYAM

XX.

Ah, my Beloved, fill the Cup that clears
Today of past Regrets and future Fears—
Tomorrow—Why, Tomorrow I may be
Myself with Yesterday's Sev'n Thousand Years.

O'BILL KHAYSMITH

Ah, my Boy in White, fill the Cup that Cheers
The way of past Regrets and future Fears—
No Savvy?—I want "Brut Royal" Champagne,
The only Wine I've drank for Twenty years.

"BRUT ROYAL" CHAMPAGNE TURNS BLUES TO BLISS

ASK O'BILL

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Wine Merchants

MADAME CECILE

Ladies' Dress Maker

Latest Models

Style and Fit Guaranteed.

A trial order solicited

42, East Broadway

8544

Harbour Notification

No. 1 of 1916.

"HSINTAI" WRECK:

NOTICE is hereby given that the wreck of the Chinese steamer "Hsintai," sunk on the 14th July, 1915 on the eastern side of the fairway below Pheasant Point, no longer forms an obstruction to navigation, and therefore its mark-boat is withdrawn.

WM. CARLSON,
Harbour Master.

Approved:

F. S. UNWIN,
Commissioner of Customs,
Custom House,
Shanghai, January 31, 1916.

CHINESE POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATION No. 276

In celebration of the Chinese New Year (old calendar), this Office will be closed on the 3rd February, 1916, from 12 noon.

The Parcel and Money Order Offices will be closed the whole day.

C. ROUSSE,
Postal Commissioner.

Chinese Post Office,
Shanghai, 31st January, 1916.

8646

QUEENSLAND INSURANCE Company, Limited.

(Fire Department).

WE have been appointed second agents and are prepared to accept risks at current rates.

BRANDT & RODGERS,
Architects, Land & Estate Agents,
131, Szechuen Road.
Tel. No. 1119.

8572

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this branch, will be closed from the 7th to the 19th February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,
A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 24th January, 1916.

8571

Willard STORAGE BATTERY

Don't Put It Off

If your storage battery ever shows the least sign of fatigue—see us at once. A quarter spent now may save dollars later.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.

TEL. 2686

Free inspection of any battery at any time

NOTICE

To avoid any possible misunderstanding, I beg to state that I have nothing in common with Mr. Arthour Oscar Fisher, but am of Austrian nationality as heretofore.

DR. OSKAR FISCHER,
Barrister-at-law,
112, Szechuen Road.

8630

Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada

WE are in receipt of cable advices stating that the proposed amalgamation of the Manufacturers Life of Toronto with the Sun Life of Canada has not been approved by the Dominion Government.

ILBERT & CO., LTD.,
Resident Secretaries.

The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Toronto, Canada

WE are in receipt of cable advices stating that the proposed amalgamation of The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Toronto with the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada has not been approved by the Dominion Government.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents,
The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Toronto, Canada

8640

SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB.

KIANGWAN RACES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Kiangwan Course will be closed for play at 1 p.m. on the following days:—

Friday, 4th February
Saturday, 5th February
Monday, 7th February.

By order of the Committee.

8639

Situation Vacant

An opportunity offers for a bright youth (British preferred), who has just left school, to learn an interesting and lucrative profession. No premium. Remuneration small at the commencement, but prospects excellent. Apply to Box 192, THE CHINA PRESS.

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

Examinations for Chinese Diplomatic and Consular Services

Notification by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

In accordance with the Decree for the Examination for Diplomatic and Consular Services and the Regulations for the Qualification Tests in the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services promulgated by Mandate on September 30, 1915, and published in the Government Gazette of October 1, 1915, this Ministry will conduct the qualification tests next April,

Those who possess the qualifications as required by Article 3 of the Decree for the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services and wish to enter as candidates for the examinations must, as provided by Articles 1 and 2 of the Regulations for the Qualification Tests, send in to this Ministry before February 29, 1916, their applications and the statements of their records and also an essay together with its translation into one or more of the following languages: English, French, Russian, German, and Japanese. They must also submit their diplomas or/and certificates from Chinese or/and foreign schools or/and colleges to this Ministry for examination.

As regards applicants resident in the Provinces, they may send by post to this Ministry their applications, statements of their records, essays and translations and may defer the submission of their diplomas or/and certificates until they come to Peking for the Examinations. They will be notified through the Government Gazette if and when they have been passed by the Qualification Tests Committee as qualified candidates for the Examinations, so that they may come to Peking at the appointed time.

Form of Application.

I wish to enter as a candidate for the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services and in accordance with Art. 1 of the Regulations for the Qualification Tests in the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services, I hereby send in my application besides submitting herewith the statement of my record and my essay with its translation in the ——— language or languages.

(Signed) .....

....., ..., 1916. Sealed .....

Form of Record.

Name ..... age..... date of birth .....

Parentage:..

Names of great grand parents .....living or dead

Names of grand parents .....living or dead

Names of parents .....living or dead

Native Place (Province and District):

Address:

Education:

Courses of study pursued and degree or degrees received.

Your school or/and college (state whether government or private institutions, foreign or Chinese, and date of entrance and of graduation).

Occupation (past and present, official or otherwise, and the length of time you have held each office or you have been engaged in each work).

....., ..., 1916.

(Signed) .....

Sealed .....

TRIGONOMETRY HANDBOOK

FOR SALE, Wentworth's Key of Plane Trigonometry, translated into Chinese by T. Y. Tseng. Copies can be obtained at the China Press Office, 41, Canton Road.

8562

NURSE TRAINING

An opening for a Chinese or Eurasian young lady to take a hospital course of Nurse training. High school education or its equivalent pre-requisite. Apply to 19, Whangpoo Road, between 2 and 3 p.m.

8602

NEWLY OPENED

MADAME PRONAY'S

Millinery Department,

17, Nanking Road

Latest Models

Style and Fit Guaranteed.

8654

In the United States Court for China

In the Matter of the Last Will and Testament of Philip W. Pitcher, Deceased

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Philip W. Pitcher, Deceased, late of Amoy, China, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned Executrix of his estate, in care of the American Consul at Amoy, China, on or before July 10, 1916: and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to said Executrix.

ANNA F. M. PITCHER,
Executrix.

Amoy, China, January 10, 1916.

8463

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, a first-class Chinese or Japanese amah for 2 children. Would have to go to Vladivostock for a few months. Good salary. Apply 9, Park Lane.

8620-F-8

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, flat on Bubbling Well Road, two rooms, bathroom, servants' quarters, kitchen and garage. Apply to Box 217, THE CHINA PRESS.

8653-F-8

TO LET, beginning from the 15th, a nice flat of two well-furnished rooms, in a private family, modern bath, with hot and cold water attached. Eminently suitable for 1 or 2 bachelors. Apply to Box 218, THE CHINA PRESS.

8651-F-8

TO LET, at once, unfurnished house, six rooms, with two bathrooms and all modern conveniences, Hongkew district. Apply to Box 139, THE CHINA PRESS.

8465 e.o.d.

TO LET, near Rifle Range, half-house, comprising flat of two large rooms, with bathroom and kitchen and one large attic bedroom. Rent Tls. 30, including water. Electric wiring installed. Renovations to suit tenant. Apply to Box 209, THE CHINA PRESS.

8612-F-1

EDUCATIONAL

EXPERIENCED TEACHER gives Mandarin lessons to foreigners in day time. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 215, THE CHINA PRESS.

8642-F-3

WANTED, a competent Britisher to teach a young Chinese gentleman advanced English conversation and letter writing; two hours per day. State terms and time to Box 208, THE CHINA PRESS.

8611-F-1

TRANSLATIONS

ALL descriptions of translation work, Chinese into English and *vice versa*, undertaken. Accuracy and despatch. Address, Translator, care of THE CHINA PRESS.

8392

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commerical and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P. D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

1383

APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

ROOMS BY DAY OR MONTH.

Mrs. Nazer, 82, N. Soochow Rd.

Houseboat for Hire

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board, from $55. Table Boarders $45 per month. Centrally situated. Proprietress personally supervises the Kitchen.

8251 Telephone 3482

TO LET, very large room, also smaller room, with bathrooms attached, facing Race Course. Terms moderate, 45, Bubbling Well Road.

8643-F-9

TO LET, well-furnished rooms, with use of kitchen, in German family near Range Road. Apply to Box 104, THE CHINA PRESS.

8379

BOARD AND RESIDENCE, To let, one large bed-sitting-room, with bathroom attached, suitable for married couple or two friends; also one small room. Terms moderate. 35, Boone Road.

8621-F-8

WESTERN DISTRICT, to let, at 61, Carter Road, superior furnished bed-sitting-room, facing south, large verandah and bathroom attached. Also smaller room. Garden, tennis, telephone. Tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

8553

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, office room in Central district, about a block from the Bund. Apply to Olivier Import and Export Co., 18, Nanking Road, 'Phones 1930 and 1536.

8644

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, a 5-roomed unfurnished house, Western district. Apply to Box 214, THE CHINA PRESS.

8636-F-1

WANTED, by 3 gentlemen, a small furnished house. Apply to Box 212, THE CHINA PRESS.

8633-F-1

Exchange and Mart

WANTED, second-hand steam boiler, about 150 lbs. pressure; 200 sq. feet heating surface. Apply to Box 213, THE CHINA PRESS.

8635-F-2

FOLDING KODAK camera, A.1., nearly new, $15.00. Apply to Box 216, THE CHINA PRESS.

8647-F-2

FOR SALE, newly-overhauled Victoria, in excellent condition, price moderate. Apply Box 205, THE CHINA PRESS.

8650

WANTED, child's bed and perambulator. Apply to Box 207, THE CHINA PRESS.

8624-F-8

UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY

We have moved our offices to

UNION BUILDING

(Fourth Floor),

4, THE BUND.

Telephone Nos. 2715. 2718.

8600-F-1

Customs Notification

No. 843.

THE Custom House will be closed, and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended, on Thursday, the 3rd February—the Chinese New Year Holiday (old calendar).

F. S. UNWIN,
Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,
Shanghai, 29th January, 1916.

9621

The Largest Circulation of any Foreign Daily in the Far East

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

No. 1359 VOL. V. Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission with special marks privileges in China 乙卯年十二月二十九日 SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1916 民國四年二月三日星期三 10 CENTS

RUSSIANS CLOSING IN ON TURK ARMY HELD IN ERZEROUM

Occupy Fortified Height Covering Left Flank Of Fortress

'BOTTLE THEM UP'

Continued Progress Will Mean Cooping Turks Up in Caucasus

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 31.—Public interest continues to be centered on the Caucasian front, where the Russians are gradually closing in large Turkish forces in Erzeroum and defeating attempts by the Turkish center to drive the Russians back and release the pressure on the positions at Deveboina, the eastern fortifications of Erzeroum.

Military authorities attach great importance to the Russian advance, to the defeat of several Turkish battalions in the region of Lake Tortumgel and also to the occupation of the villages north of Dumladag, a fortified height 14 miles north of Erzeroum, covering the left flank of the fortress.

The Russian flanking movements north and south of Erzeroum, although impeded by the mountainous country and deep snows, are capable, in the event of continued progress, of bottling up the Turkish forces in the Caucasus, with the exception of a few battalions in the region of the Black Sea coast.

The official communique issued today stated: As a result of the operations in the Caucasus, during the past fortnight, we have dislodged the Turks from a fortified front forty miles long and descended from a cold, mountainous region into a populated region suitable for winter camps. The Turkish forces at Erzeroum and Melazghert are completely cut off from the rest of the army.

Peking, January 29.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated January 28, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:—German aeroplanes continue frequently to appear over the Riga and Dvinsk regions, where they drop bombs. Southwestward of Lake Narooch, we were successful in our encounters with the enemy scouts.

One of our scouting parties delivered a sudden blow with the bayonet and put to flight a German party, which suffered heavily. We captured some prisoners. South-eastward of Kolki, our scouts approached an enemy outpost and shelled it with hand-grenades.

In Galicia, on the Middle Strypa, the enemy artillery fire is continuing. On the Dniester, in the region of Usechko, an encounter took place at an enemy bridge fortification, where hand-grenades were used.

Northward of Boian, the enemy exploded three mines in front of our trenches. They attempted several times to attack our trenches, but were repulsed by our fire.

The Caucasian front.—In the region of Erzeroum, we checked the attempts of the Turks to assume the offensive. We captured several prisoners. In the Meliazgert region, we were successful in our encounters with Turkish detachments.

EXTENSIVE ZEPPELIN RAID OVER ENGLAND

Half-a-Dozen Airships Harass Eastern, North-Eastern And Midland Counties

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 1.—The Press Bureau announces: A raid was made by six or seven Zeppelins, yesterday evening, on the Eastern, North-Eastern and Midland Counties. A number of bombs were dropped, but no considerable damage has been reported up to the present.

Government Troops Start To Suifu's Relief; Rebels Falling Back on Kienwei

General Hsiung, Former Chungking Rebel Leader, Recruiting; Rumored Trouble in Kansu Denied

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Chengtu, February 1.—There have been no important developments recently in the situation in Szechuen. The Government troops are moving towards Suifu, along two roads and it is rumored that the Yunnanese are falling back on the Kienwei (a town on the Min between Suifu and Chengtu) road.

General Hsiung, formerly a rebel leader at Chungking, is reported to be at Suifu, attempting to collect his former followers, to assist Yunnan. The salt-wells are still safe.

It is stated that about 10,000 troops from Ichang have passed through Chungking, in the direction of Suifu. Chengtu is quiet.

Lanchow, February 1.—The movements of troops throughout the province are merely in connection with measures of precaution and the rumors of trouble at Lanchow or elsewhere in Kansu are absolutely false.

Postpone All Ceremonies

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, January 31.—Yuan Shih-k'ai has instructed all Ministers to stop all preparations for the coronation. The Bureau of Ceremonies has sent in a petition, requesting its temporary abolishment, which will take place on February 10, for reasons of economy.

Official Chinese circles contradict the report of the Japanese Shun-tien-jih-pao of the 30th inst., according to which the censors intend to impeach the members of the State Council who proposed the introduction of the monarchy, as well as the leaders of the Chuanhui, Yang Tu and Sun Yu-chun.

In the district of Shuntienfu, eight villages in the vicinity of Peking will be changed into model villages, in order to serve as examples for other provinces. The beginning will be made with Nanyuan and Fengtai.

Chu Jui Opposes Federalism

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Hangchow, January 31.—Chu Jui, Chiangchun of Chekiang, having now fully recovered his health, and being asked in an interview yesterday if he had received any word concerning the fall of Suifu, said that he had not received any reliable news of military activity on the part of the rebels in Yunnan near Suifu. Even if Suifu had already fallen, he said, it would be a mistake to think that communication between Chungking and Chengtu would be cut off. There is a water passage between Chengtu and Luchow via Tsechow, and a main road between Tsechow and Chungking via Lungchang.

With reference to the present situation in Chekiang, the General declared himself well-pleased. Local conditions are now quite peaceful and the people are undisturbed by the various rumors from outside. Despite all their efforts, he added, the rebels have been unable to enter this province and cause trouble. The financial condition in general is not as stringent as before, and despite the approach of the Chinese New Year, business is normal.

Asked how he felt towards the adoption of Federalism in China (it having been said that this proposal was jointly made to Peking by Chekiang and Kiangsu), the General replied that he was surprised to hear of the report and that he did not favor such a policy in China, and, in his opinion most of his experienced compatriots would agree with him.

'Only Great Powers Can Exist'

He pointed out that in these times only great powers could exist and that the word Federalism means the union of several independent states into a great country under one central government. China is already a great country; if she should adopt the policy of Federalism he fears she would be weakened as there would be a host of petty states. Federalism, he continued, was adopted in the Chow and Tang Dynasties, but owing to lack of concentration of control in civil ad-

(Continued on Page 2)

Germans Copy British Bullet Proof Helmet

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 31.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters describes the success of the new steel battle helmet adopted by the British. It has already saved numerous lives by deflecting bullets. The Germans are abandoning their traditional helmet and adopting similar headgear.

Alleged Turk Victory At Kurna Given Denial

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 31.—The Press Bureau denies the Turkish report of a British defeat at Kurna, in Mesopotamia, which could only refer to a reconnaissance at Shatta, which was attacked by hostile Arabs. The British suffered only a few casualties, but inflicted very heavy loss on the enemy.

The Last of Those Who Haven't, The First of Those Who Have.

At first blush, one usually says they are too small and to such a person THE CHINA PRESS WANT ADS are usually the **last resort** in getting a tenant, filling a position, etc.

To the person who **has** tried them, however, a CHINA PRESS WANT AD is usually the first resort. And so we say THE CHINA PRESS WANT ADS are the last resort of those who have not tried them, but the first resort of those who have.

If you are one of the former, why not profit by the experiences of others and be a CHINA PRESS WANT AD user?

The cost is trifling. Your 'phone is handy; so is ours.

British Line in Servia From Mountain To Mountain

This interesting picture shows a long British trench in Servia, one mountain top to another. The trench can be traced through the valley and up the side of the mountain in the distance. This picture was taken before the withdrawal to Salonica became necessary.

AMERICAN CO. S. V. C. GIVES OPENING DANCE

Two More Functions To Follow Last Night' Successful Start

There might have been Shanghai Americans who weren't there. But their names can not be recalled at the present writing.

For this was the dance of the American company of the S.V.C., a substitute for the balls of yesteryears held in the Town Hall that made social history in the Settlement. It was a mobilisation of the American smart forces. The ball was held last night at the Astor House Hotel. At 9.30 o'clock Prof. Papini appeared with his orchestra under the cherry blossoms in the main ball room and started the festivities with a program of American music. After that you would have thought from the way they played that his musicians were a band of angels who had forsaken the mournful and academic music of their harps for the more stirring tunes of American ragtime.

The room was hung with American flags—the same having been furnished by the officers from the U.S.S. Galveston. Not only did they furnish the colors, but the officers attended in person to see that no untutored coolie hung the flags with the field of stars at the bottom.

The program bore American flags on the outside. About the only American dance that didn't find representation on the inside was the war dance. There were fox trots and one steps interspersed with the more staid waltz and two step. Only a woman or a fashion plate could describe the costumes. We (the editorial plural) are neither. It can be positively stated however, that the refreshments were of as many colors as the summer rainbow and very gentle and humanizing in their effects.

Here is the committee that made the dance a distinct success. If there are names misspelled or titles garbled, a prominent member of this same committee knows where the blame should be laid:

General Committee: Lieutenant F. R. Newman, chairman, Corporal P. B. Anderson, Pte. F. B. Hudson.

Sub-committees: Music, Sergeant H. D. Rodger chairman; Reception committee, Lieutenant A. H. Swan, chairman; Refreshments, Pte. W. H. Tenney, chairman; Decorations, Sergeant R. P. Roberts, chairman.

There is to be another dance of the series this month and a third next month.

The Weather

Misty weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 53.6 and the minimum 29.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 48.6 and 38.8.

Two British Heroes Here to Teach S.V.C. Latest War Tricks

Sergeants Smith And Wise Tell of Being Gassed And Wounded

Two company-sergeant-majors, who bear wounds from fighting in France, arrived on the Andre Lebon to join the staff of the S. V. C. They are Sergeant G. J. Smith and Sergeant S. Wise. They have been lent to the S. V. C. for three years by the British War Department to help train the corps in view of conditions that modern war brings up.

The two were not allowed to rest even after they had left their hospitals and started for China. They took passage on the Yasaka Maru and were ploughing along through the Mediterannean when a submarine torpedoed them and stuck up an eye on the end of a pipe to see the ship go down. Everyone on board was saved, but the sergeants lost all their baggage.

"Why shouldn't everyone have been saved?" asked Sergt. Wise. "We had at least 40 minutes to get off."

"Were you warned?"

"Warned nothing. We had the 40 minutes that it took the Yasaka Maru to sink. We didn't even see the sub until after the torpedo hit—and then we saw only her periscope."

Sergt. Wise didn't see that there was much to tell about the fighting in France. Yes. He had fought in the trenches and breathed the poison gas and relieved the Canadians when their trenches were filled with the dead killed in the first gas attack and he had been wounded twice. That was about all there was to it. He had been through the Boer war and won the Queen's Medal (now at the bottom of the Mediterannean), so that war was nothing new to him. Pressed for particulars he declared that the attitude in Britain toward the war now was confident and cheerful. Wise is of the Second King's Own Scottish Borderers.

"We went in to relieve the Canadians," said Wise, "after the first gas attack had been made. They lost 8,000 men during the one night. The trenches were filled with the dead. Affect us? No the sight didn't affect us. You get used to it—there is nothing else to do but get used to it. The Germans had taken part of the line, but most of these were retaken later.

"I got my smell of the poison gas after that. They sent it at us in bombs and released it so that the wind carried it our way. We didn't have any means then of protecting ourselves."

"How did you combat it?"

"There was no such thing as combating it. You had to get out.

(Continued on Page 2)

BRITISH RUSH TRENCH IN FLANDERS AT NIGHT

Surprise Germans and Make Some Captives; Guns Very Active Round Loos

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 31.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—A party of our men entered some German trenches, during the night, near the Kemmel-Wytschaete road. The trenches were found to be full of men. Thirty casualties were inflicted on the enemy. Three prisoners were brought back and two machine-guns destroyed.

There was considerable artillery activity, in the day-time, near Fricourt, north of Loos and north of Wulverghem.

Paris, January 31.—The official communique issued this afternoon stated:—Two enemy grenade attacks, north of Arras, failed. The French bombardment of some German trenches in the Champagne caused four explosions.

There was some mine fighting in the Argonnes and intermittent cannonading on the rest of the front.

The communique in the evening stated: Our heavy artillery in Belgium effectively shelled the enemy works at Steenstraete Bridge, damaging an abutment. Our trench guns south of Roye wrecked the German works in the district of Fresnieres.

Our long-range guns bombarded the enemy cantonments north of St. Mihiel.

Mail Notices

For Japan:—
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Feb. 2
- Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk...Feb. 4
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Feb. 5
- Per R. M. s.s. E. of Japan Feb. 5
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. Feb. 7

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
- Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Feb. 5
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. Feb. 7
- Per C.M. s.s. China.....Feb. 15
- Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. Feb. 18

For Europe, via Suez:—
- Per M.M. s.s. Cordillere...Feb. 2
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Feb. 5
- Per P. and O. s.s. Sardinia Feb. 7
- Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Feb. 10

The French mail of January 9 is due at Hongkong on February 6 and here on February 10. Left Port Said on January 14, per M.M. s.s. Atlantique.

THERE'S NO CRISIS WILSON SAYS, BUT U.S. MUST PREPARE

Necessary to Put House In Order When World Is on Fire

MAINTAIN HONOR

Emphasises Resolution To Keep America Out Of the War

DOUBT OF FUTURE

'Not a Man Knows What The Day Will Bring Forth'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Milwaukee, Jan. 31.—President Wilson, today, addressing a large audience, of which many were German-Americans, reiterated his promise to keep the nation out of the war, but the difficulties of so doing necessitated their support of the Government's program of national preparedness. He declared there is no crisis, but, when the world is on fire, it is necessary to set one's house in order.

New York, January 30.—President Wilson's speech at Pittsburg has caused a sensation. The American newspapers emphasise the passages declaring:

"You can count on my resolution to keep you out of the war, but you must be ready to maintain your honor."

"The honor of the nation is dearer than the nation's life."

"Not a man knows what the day will bring forth."

"These are solemn things to say, but I should be remiss in my duty if I did not state the facts."

The announcement that President Wilson will veto any possible measures prohibiting exports of munitions has scotched the pro-German agitation aimed at stopping trade with the allies.

SAZONOFF VOICES TSAR'S INDEBTEDNESS TO JAPAN

Too Far Off To Aid in Fighting, But Munition Supplies Are Of Greatest Value

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 31.—The Retch publishes an interview with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Sazonoff, on the political situation in Europe and the Far East. Referring in warm terms to the help rendered by Japan to the common cause, M. Sazonoff said that, although the great distance separating their Far Eastern ally from the theater of war in Europe has unavoidably restricted Japan's participation in the war in Europe to the supply of munitions, this help has been of the greatest value.

The visit of the special mission headed by Grand-Duke George Michaelovitch to Japan has created an excellent impression, showing as it did the entire uniformity of the economic and political interests of Japan and Russia and consolidating the sincere friendship existing between the two nations.

The recent joint Note presented by the allies to the Chinese Government, recommending the postponement of the restoration of the monarchy, is an instance of the uniformity of the interests of the allies.

KING GEORGE'S EQUERRY COMES TO TRAGIC END

Brig.-Gen. R. E. Grimston, Victim of Neurasthenia, Found Dead in Nursing Home

Reuter's Service

London, January 31.—Brigadier-General R. E. Grimston, the King's Equerry, has been found dead in a nursing home in London. He has been suffering from neurasthenia.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Auctioneers, Expert Valuers.

Sales-room

134-135A, Szechuen Road,

Telephone No. 2653.

Personal attention given to House Auctions

A/C Sales rendered within 3 days of sale.

Cash advances made on goods entrusted to our sales.

Terms on application.

W. FUNDER & CO.

Have been favoured with instructions from

Mrs. Jensen

To sell within her residence No. 29 Kiangse Road, 1st floor.

TO-DAY

at 10 a.m.

The whole of her

Superior Household Furniture

Including:—

Green Axminster Carpet, Bookcases and Books, Silver and Curio Cabinet, Overmantels, Sofa, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Piano Stools and Music Files, Tables, Pictures and Engravings.

Chinese Silver Ware, Superior E.P. Ware, also Fine Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Double and Single, with Bedding, Large Dressing Tables, Wardrobes, Davenport, Chest of Drawers, also a large Map of the World.

AND

One Splendid Grand Piano by Winkelman (Robinson Piano Co.)

One Upright Piano by Bluthner

Two White Enamelled Baths

On view Today and Monday.

8622

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

L. Moore & Co., Ltd.

(Established 1874)

Have been favoured with instructions from

THE LANDLORDS CONCERNED

To sell by public auction

ON

Tuesday and Wednesday, February 8th and 9th,

at 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.,

The whole of

The Stock-in-Trade of THE BROADWAY DRAPERY

AND

OUTFITTING STORES

No. 1B, Broadway

which will be sold absolutely without reserve.

Winter and Spring Underclothing, Gent's Outfitting Goods, Ladies' Silk Hose, New Clothing, Ribbons, Piece Goods, Satin, Silk, Collars, Gloves, Leather Goods, Athletic Underwear, and a very large quantity of Sundry Outfitting Goods, in all

About 1,000 Lots

On View on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, 5th, 6th and 7th February.

8616

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

MOTOR? WEST 1090. ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

OMAR KHAYYAM

XX.

Ah, my Beloved, fill the Cup that clears
Today of past Regrets and future Fears—
Tomorrow—Why, Tomorrow I may be
Myself with Yesterday's Sev'n Thousand Years.

O'BILL KHAYSMITH

Ah, my Boy in White, fill the Cup that Cheers
The way of past Regrets and future Fears—
No Savvy?—I want "Brut Royal" Champagne,
The only Wine I've drank for Twenty years.

"BRUT ROYAL" CHAMPAGNE TURNS BLUES TO BLISS

ASK O'BILL

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Wine Merchants

MADAME CECILE

Ladies' Dress Maker

Latest Models

Style and Fit Guaranteed.

A trial order solicited

42, East Broadway

8544

Harbour Notification

No. 1 of 1916.

"HSINTAI" WRECK:

NOTICE is hereby given that the wreck of the Chinese steamer "Hsintai," sunk on the 14th July, 1915 on the eastern side of the fairway below Pheasant Point, no longer forms an obstruction to navigation, and therefore its mark-boat is withdrawn.

WM. CARLSON,
Harbour Master.

Approved:

F. S. UNWIN,
Commissioner of Customs,
Custom House,
Shanghai, January 31, 1916.

CHINESE POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATION No. 276

In celebration of the Chinese New Year (old calendar), this Office will be closed on the 3rd February, 1916, from 12 noon.

The Parcel and Money Order Offices will be closed the whole day.

C. ROUSSE,
Postal Commissioner.

Chinese Post Office,
Shanghai, 31st January, 1916.

8646

QUEENSLAND INSURANCE Company, Limited.

(Fire Department).

WE have been appointed second agents and are prepared to accept risks at current rates.

BRANDT & RODGERS,
Architects, Land & Estate Agents,
131, Szechuen Road.
Tel. No. 1119.

8572

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this branch, will be closed from the 7th to the 19th February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,
A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 24th January, 1916.

8571

Willard STORAGE BATTERY

Don't Put It Off

If your storage battery ever shows the least sign of fatigue—see us at once. A quarter spent now may save dollars later.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.

TEL. 2686

Free inspection of any battery at any time

NOTICE

To avoid any possible misunderstanding, I beg to state that I have nothing in common with Mr. Arthour Oscar Fisher, but am of Austrian nationality as heretofore.

DR. OSKAR FISCHER,
Barrister-at-law,
112, Szechuen Road.

8630

Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada

WE are in receipt of cable advices stating that the proposed amalgamation of the Manufacturers Life of Toronto with the Sun Life of Canada has not been approved by the Dominion Government.

ILBERT & CO., LTD.,
Resident Secretaries.

The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Toronto, Canada

WE are in receipt of cable advices stating that the proposed amalgamation of The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Toronto with the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada has not been approved by the Dominion Government.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents,
The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Toronto, Canada

8640

SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB.

KIANGWAN RACES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Kiangwan Course will be closed for play at 1 p.m. on the following days:—

Friday, 4th February
Saturday, 5th February
Monday, 7th February.

By order of the Committee.

8639

Situation Vacant

An opportunity offers for a bright youth (British preferred), who has just left school, to learn an interesting and lucrative profession. No premium. Remuneration small at the commencement, but prospects excellent. Apply to Box 192, THE CHINA PRESS.

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

Examinations for Chinese Diplomatic and Consular Services

Notification by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

In accordance with the Decree for the Examination for Diplomatic and Consular Services and the Regulations for the Qualification Tests in the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services promulgated by Mandate on September 30, 1915, and published in the Government Gazette of October 1, 1915, this Ministry will conduct the qualification tests next April.

Those who possess the qualifications as required by Article 3 of the Decree for the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services and wish to enter as candidates for the examinations must, as provided by Articles 1 and 2 of the Regulations for the Qualification Tests, send in to this Ministry before February 29, 1916, their applications and the statements of their records and also an essay together with its translation into one or more of the following languages: English, French, Russian, German, and Japanese. They must also submit their diplomas or/and certificates from Chinese or/and foreign schools or/and colleges to this Ministry for examination.

As regards applicants resident in the Provinces, they may send by post to this Ministry their applications, statements of their records, essays and translations and may defer the submission of their diplomas or/and certificates until they come to Peking for the Examinations. They will be notified through the Government Gazette if and when they have been passed by the Qualification Tests Committee as qualified candidates for the Examinations, so that they may come to Peking at the appointed time.

Form of Application.

I wish to enter as a candidate for the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services and in accordance with Art. 1 of the Regulations for the Qualification Tests in the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services, I hereby send in my application besides submitting herewith the statement of my record and my essay with its translation in the ——— language or languages.

(Signed) .....

....., ..., 1916. Sealed .....

Form of Record.

Name ..... age..... date of birth .....

Parentage:..

Names of great grand parents .....living or dead

Names of grand parents .....living or dead

Names of parents .....living or dead

Native Place (Province and District):

Address:

Education:

Courses of study pursued and degree or degrees received.

Your school or/and college (state whether government or private institutions, foreign or Chinese, and date of entrance and of graduation).

Occupation (past and present, official or otherwise, and the length of time you have held each office or you have been engaged in each work).

....., ..., 1916.

(Signed) .....

Sealed .....

TRIGONOMETRY HANDBOOK

FOR SALE, Wentworth's Key of Plane Trigonometry, translated into Chinese by T. Y. Tseng. Copies can be obtained at the China Press Office, 41, Canton Road.

8562

NURSE TRAINING

An opening for a Chinese or Eurasian young lady to take a hospital course of Nurse training. High school education or its equivalent pre-requisite. Apply to 19, Whangpoo Road, between 2 and 3 p.m.

8601

NEWLY OPENED

MADAME PRONAY'S

Millinery Department,

17, Nanking Road

Latest Models

Style and Fit Guaranteed.

8654

In the United States Court for China

In the Matter of the Last Will and Testament of Philip W. Pitcher, Deceased

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Philip W. Pitcher, Deceased, late of Amoy, China, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned Executrix of his estate, in care of the American Consul at Amoy, China, on or before July 10, 1916: and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to said Executrix.

ANNA F. M. PITCHER,
Executrix.

Amoy, China, January 10, 1916.

8463

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, a first-class Chinese or Japanese amah for 2 children. Would have to go to Vladivostock for a few months. Good salary. Apply 9, Park Lane.

8620-F-8

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, flat on Bubbling Well Road, two rooms, bathroom, servants' quarters, kitchen and garage. Apply to Box 217, THE CHINA PRESS.

8653-F-8

TO LET, beginning from the 15th, a nice flat of two well-furnished rooms, in a private family, modern bath, with hot and cold water attached. Eminently suitable for 1 or 2 bachelors. Apply to Box 218, THE CHINA PRESS.

8651-F-8

TO LET, at once, unfurnished house, six rooms, with two bathrooms and all modern conveniences. Hongkew district. Apply to Box 139, THE CHINA PRESS.

8465 e.o.d.

TO LET, near Rifle Range, half-house, comprising flat of two large rooms, with bathroom and kitchen and one large attic bedroom. Rent Tls. 30, including water. Electric wiring installed. Renovations to suit tenant. Apply to Box 209, THE CHINA PRESS.

8612-F-1

EDUCATIONAL

EXPERIENCED TEACHER gives Mandarin lessons to foreigners in day time. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 215, THE CHINA PRESS.

8642-F-3

WANTED, a competent Britisher to teach a young Chinese gentleman advanced English conversation and letter writing; two hours per day. State terms and time to Box 208, THE CHINA PRESS.

8611-F-1

TRANSLATIONS

ALL descriptions of translation work, Chinese into English and *vice versa*, undertaken. Accuracy and despatch. Address, Translator, care of THE CHINA PRESS.

8292

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commerical and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P. D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

1883

APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

ROOMS BY DAY OR MONTH.

Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Soochow Rd.

Houseboat for Hire

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board, from $56. Table Boarders $45 per month. Centrally situated. Proprietress personally supervises the Kitchen.

8251 **Telephone 3482**

TO LET, very large room, also smaller room, with bathrooms attached, facing Race Course. Terms moderate, 45, Bubbling Well Road.

8643-F-9

TO LET, well-furnished rooms, with use of kitchen, in German family near Range Road. Apply to Box 104, THE CHINA PRESS.

8379

BOARD AND RESIDENCE, To let, one large bed-sitting-room, with bathroom attached, suitable for married couple or two friends; also one small room. Terms moderate. 35, Boone Road.

8621-F-8

WESTERN DISTRICT, to let, at 61, Carter Road, superior furnished bed-sitting-room, facing south, large verandah and bathroom attached. Also smaller room. Garden, tennis, telephone. Tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

8553

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, office room in Central district, about a block from the Bund. Apply to Olivier Import and Export Co., 18, Nanking Road, 'Phones 1930 and 1536.

8644

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, a 5-roomed unfurnished house, Western district. Apply to Box 214, THE CHINA PRESS.

8636-F-1

WANTED, by 3 gentlemen, a small furnished house. Apply to Box 212, THE CHINA PRESS.

8623-F-1

Exchange and Mart

WANTED, second-hand steam boiler, about 150 lbs. pressure; 200 sq. feet heating surface. Apply to Box 213, THE CHINA PRESS.

8635-F-2

FOLDING KODAK camera, A.1., nearly new, $15.00. Apply to Box 216, THE CHINA PRESS.

8647-F-2

FOR SALE, newly-overhauled Victoria, in excellent condition, price moderate. Apply Box 205, THE CHINA PRESS.

8650

WANTED, child's bed and perambulator. Apply to Box 207, THE CHINA PRESS.

8624-F-8

UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY

We have moved our offices to

UNION BUILDING

(Fourth Floor),

4, THE BUND.

Telephone Nos. 2715. 2718.

8606-F-1

Customs Notification

No. 843.

THE Custom House will be closed, and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended, on Thursday, the 3rd February—the Chinese New Year Holiday (old calendar).

F. S. UNWIN,
Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,
Shanghai, 29th January, 1916.

8631